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FRANCE MUST BAR INFLATION, SAYS M. HERRIOT

Republic Must Maintain Its Reputation for Financial Probity, He Asserts

STRONG PLEA FOR FINANCIAL POLICY

Country, Says Premier, Should Resist Temptations to Abandon Plan Now Being Pursued

PARIS, Feb. 16 (P)—The Premier, Edouard Herriot, in explaining the Government's financial policy to the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, declared emphatically against any inflation.

"Cost what it may," he said, "France must in the solution of this problem maintain her reputation for financial probity. Cost what it may she must resist all temptations to abandon the policy of avoiding inflation."

"I am not here to talk politics," M. Herriot told the Chamber, in beginning his promised statement on the Government's financial policy, "but solely for the country to know the exact financial situation. It is the Government's duty to inform the people of it."

M. Herriot sketched the consequences of the war, notably to France. He said that by the end of the war France had borrowed \$5,500,000,000 francs, plus 17,000,000,000 francs in national defense bonds. By the end of 1918 her indebtedness was 144,000,000,000 francs. Since the apparent liquidation of the war the appeals have been to the point where there has been 27,000,000,000 francs in 1920, 24,000,000,000 in 1921, 17,000,000,000 in 1922, 18,000,000,000 in 1923, and 5,000,000,000 in 1924, showing the loans had been decreasing.

The premier said it was not a matter of addressing lyrical appeals to the country for confidence, but to show exactly what was to be done.

When the Government, by virtue of the London Agreement, had found it possible to deal with the reparation proceeds so as to allow for the first time the inclusion of £250,000,000 francs from this source in the budget, the Government had set to work on a budget which was complete in itself and which balanced.

Herriot Urges Unity

to Save Falling Franc

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A warning against fiscal evasion has become the governmental theme, and it is hoped, in view of the falling of the franc, that there will be a cessation of party strife, and a union of all Frenchmen to fight the new battle, which is beginning. Edouard Herriot, the Premier, this afternoon made an important declaration on the position of the treasury and exchanges, today after two conferences, which lasted far into the night.

M. Herriot was not content with consultations merely with members of his own party, ministers and officials. He brought in M. Loucheur, M. Klotz, M. Blum, M. Doumer and others, and discussed frankly French finances. At 3 o'clock in the morning it was generally agreed that the palliatives of a technical character generally employed against the remittances of international speculators were abandoned. The truth is that the French themselves, acting on various motives, are exporting the franc. Chiefly the famous hordean which requires particulars of every financial transaction, including the collection of interest, is blamed, for it is contrary to French habits. Therefore it has been resolved to suppress it.

Budget Allowed to Swell

The need is recognized to vote neutrally on the budget, which should have passed both houses at the end of last year. Moreover, it has been allowed to swell in its passage through the Chamber and now stands at over 34,000,000,000 francs. An effort is to be made to effect economies and produce a budget sincerely balanced. There is nothing in the actual situation, economic or financial, which justifies the new slump in the franc.

Appeal for Confidence

Moreover, at the moment when national unity is indispensable, M. Herriot declares war on President Millerand and then upon the Roman Catholics, and has generally succeeded in bringing about serious divisions at a most inopportune time. Now an appeal is being made that reifications on both sides be dropped, and M. Herriot is directing the appeal toward confidence in national credit. Whether or no a truce is now possible is doubtful. The opposition sees in the franc's drop a powerful weapon with which to split the Bloc des Gauches. M. Millerand has now found a senatorial vacancy for which he will fight in a few weeks.

It is a pity from every viewpoint that party strife should jeopardize the currency. It is an example of how imaginary perils grow solid merely by being exploited. The opposition has throughout exaggerated the Socialist-Communist menace, and it is the apprehension thus awakened

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Britain Favors Limitation in Number, Not Size, of Warships

Naval Authority Questions Whether Japan Would Be Willing to Consider Curb on Air Forces, or France a Limit on Submarines

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Great Britain is ready to agree to any reasonable proposal for the limitation of cruisers, aircraft and submarines," said a leading authority on naval matters to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today on being told of President Coolidge's announcement that he would hold a new disarmament conference as soon as Britain and France could agree on the subject.

The Monitor's informant added: "But although I do not know what is the desire of the British Government, I feel certain they would not consent to any new proposals merely limiting the size of vessels, as this has only led to a new armament race in smaller type vessels. The limitation would have to be far more significant, for the French have 47 submarines projected, the Japanese 20, the Italians 16, compared with the United States 18, Britain's none." The naval programs, however, are subject to considerable alteration.

The position regarding air also is exceptionally difficult; for the strength of the British air forces present is far below that of the French—state of affairs which no amount of persuasion could induce any British Government to accept as permanent. France, on the other hand, once having got the lead is not expected to show any desire to relinquish it.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Japan Denies German Rumor

No Alliance With Russia Entered Into—Allegations Are Declared "Baseless"

By Radio

TOKYO, Feb. 16—Japan has not entered into an alliance with Russia, Germany nor anyone else, nor does Japan intend to do so, the foreign Vice Minister told The Christian Science Monitor representative, adding that Japan had not the slightest desire to drive the Americans, the British or the French out of China or Asia. Categorically denying the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger charges, he said: "They are so evidently baseless as to create the suspicion that they are nothing more than propaganda, designed to estrange Japan from its American and European friends."

Policy of Co-operation

"As Baron Shidehara stated in the Diet, Japan's policy in Asia and elsewhere is one of co-operation with all nations, but more particularly with America and Great Britain in China. As time goes on there will naturally be increasing co-operation with Russia and Germany, but it will not be on the basis of an alliance. Japan has no intention of entering an alliance with any power. That policy has definitely been abandoned. What alliance could Japan possibly form with Russia or anyone else that could profit Japan so greatly as simply working in union and friendship with the Anglo-Saxon powers and France? Such charges as the Lokal Anzeiger display surprising ignorance of realities. Most consider that Japan would sacrifice and how little it would gain from such an arrangement. In fact, the Lokal Anzeiger's allegations appear to us as to create the suspicion that they are false and baseless."

Increased Interest

"There is a very noticeable increase in interest in the vaccination question this year," said Henry D. Nunn, director and counsel general of the Medical Liberty League. "Nothing serves to arouse citizens to oppose vaccination so effectively as drastic enforcement of the practice."

"For several years, particularly during the last six months, the advocates of compulsory vaccination have not contended themselves by making every effort to enforce the law generally, but in some instances they have gone far beyond the law, in particular with the Anglo-Saxon powers and France. Such charges as the Lokal Anzeiger display surprising ignorance of realities. Most consider that Japan would sacrifice and how little it would gain from such an arrangement. In fact, the Lokal Anzeiger's allegations appear to us as to create the suspicion that they are false and baseless."

Reports Were Expected

It was expected that when Japan signed the Russian agreement that reports of a secret Russian alliance would arise. This is largely Japan's own fault, since many of its spokesmen and publicists have in the past held such a bogey before the American people, for which they are now paying the price. Japan is not foolish enough to sacrifice Anglo Saxon cooperation for so unreliable and temporary an American art and that major factor rarely if ever originated abroad. This was clearly brought out during Mr. Rhodes' testimony on the standardization work done by his company and on the importance of the telephone company which had put in its case.

Tabulation Presented

Mr. Rhodes presented a tabulation prepared by him showing a list of unexpired patents owned or controlled by the American company or under which a license is held. There were approximately 7000 of them each good for 17 years. Since the list was made up a half dozen had expired. Patents were constantly expiring but new ones were increasing so that the total was an ever increasing one.

All this required development work by the general staff of the American company, the witness said. Any invention made by an employee of the New England company was developed by the American general staff, the associated companies not having facilities for this work.

In response to a question as to improvements made in other countries, Mr. Rhodes said that telephone was being used in Japan as well as in the United States and the telephone company was making great strides in improving the telephone system in Japan.

The benefits of standardization were best illustrated, he said, by showing what happens in the absence of it. In France, for example, each subscriber buys his own instrument, and as 150 types of instruments are approved, there are many different kinds of instruments in use. The Government, on the other hand, builds and operates the telephone lines with the result that when a subscriber complains about the service it is endless debate as to whether responsibility rests with the lines or the manufacturers of the instruments.

Standardizing Eliminates

Standardizing in this country eliminates all this, said Mr. Rhodes, who advanced eight reasons in support of this practice, as follows:

(1) the best is made available all the time;

(2) uniformity and thus economy in output;

(3) reduces cost of carrying stocks for supplies, thus reducing cost of repairs;

(4) reduces cost of instructing employees who do not have to familiarize themselves with so many types of equipment;

(5) reduces accounting costs by reducing book accounts;

(6) renders available enormous supplies of material and labor in the event of emergencies in which times materials can be brought in from outside the territory with the certainty that all will fit;

(7) minimizes complicated problems of interconnection;

(8) facilitates development and research work by making the results of one set of experiments applicable to all associated company territories.

Mr. Rhodes said that the company does not attempt in any way to fetter progress but regards the telephone business as a constantly growing and changing institution and hence endeavours to maintain flexible standards, dynamic and not static.

The choice of standards rests with the officials and engineers of associated companies, within a range provided so as to insure the most effective operation and maintenance, he said. No coercion was used with the associated companies with respect to recommendations made by the general staff, he said, but the associated companies almost invariably follow

the general policy of the company.

Not only should every citizen who is interested in this question attend to the proceedings in favor of Dr. P. J. O'Farrell, but he should also attend to voice or vote their opposition to the bill introduced on petition of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward (House Bill No. 665), which provides for the extension of "compulsory" vaccination to the private schools, and which also contains other provisions which, if passed, would make the law applying to public school children more onerous.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

ENGINEER TELLS OF THE SERVICE AMERICAN GIVES

Testimony in Telephone Inquiry Prompts Counsel to Ask for Books

In pursuance of that phase of its case which has to do with justifying the 4% per cent of gross revenue paid to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company today resumed presentation of testimony before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in its hearing on telephone inquiry.

Horace Love was on a battlefield back in the war days, waiting for aid—he had told his buddies to carry on—there came to him a dog—a dog trained in human work. This dog knew what to do. He summited aid and Private Love was rescued. This took place in the Argonne, Bolivar, the dog was working for the German Red Cross.

Later American forces captured the position, and when Horace Love returned to America he brought Bolivar with him. Mr. Love is now a student at Northwestern University.

A month ago, while hiking Bolivar and his "pal" became separated.

For days Mr. Love searched for Bolivar in vain. Meanwhile reports were brought in that a "wolf" had been seen.

Books Are Sought

At the conclusion of Mr. Rhodes' testimony, E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, in representation of the American company, was testifying on behalf of Boston and 157 towns and cities in Massachusetts, asked the commission to request that Mr. Rhodes produce books, papers and other data concerning which he had testified, for examination. Mr. Sullivan requested that such data was necessary to enable him to properly cross-examine Mr. Rhodes and that Mr. Rhodes' testimony should not be allowed to stand unless this data was fully submitted.

Mr. Sullivan further said that he is entitled to the opportunity to verify the conclusion and statements made by the examination and records upon which Mr. Rhodes based his testimony. He said that if this request were denied by the American company the commissioners should justice to the complainants.

Mr. Sullivan said that unless this data is produced the complainants will not be able to present their side of the case properly, as there will be no way of knowing whether or not the testimony given by Mr. Rhodes is based upon fact.

David A. Ellis, acting chairman of the commission, in the absence of Henry C. Attwill, who was presiding over another hearing, said he thought Mr. Sullivan's petition was premature and assured him that the complainants would be given an opportunity to be heard later, after the telephone company had put in its case.

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Standardizing Eliminates

TERCENTENARY PLANS FORMING

Civic Center and Municipal Auditorium Among Projects Under Consideration

Celebration in 1930 of the tercentenary anniversary of the founding of Boston should be directed so that it will leave a significant and substantial contribution to the future advance of the city, it permanent achievement, rather than a passing observance of the event. This is the recommendation announced today by the preliminary committee, Frank Chouteau Brown, chairman, which suggests specifically that a series of civic betterments should be undertaken to culminate in that year.

The committee further favors a celebration plan by which the entire year of 1930 may reflect the anniversary, and that a period of three months ending with the anniversary, Sept. 17, be given over to special events. It is proposed that the permanent Boston tercentenary committee shall have 300 members, to be named 100 at a time at two-year intervals.

Permanent Achievements

Concerning the question of permanent achievements, the report urges that such an event as the tercentenary needs a practical, tangible objective, as well as the invaluable intangible objectives that the celebration of such an occasion must have. It should be a

The proposal has been made and favored by the preliminary survey committee that the preparations for the tercentenary might be so arranged that there would be a series of civic achievements culminating in the local celebration, and requesting that the permanent committee study this proposal. It is urged that in some ways a nationally appealing form of advertising to the country the commercial importance of the city and State would justify the expenditures, but not necessarily a world's fair.

Besides Mr. Brown the members of the preliminary survey committee include: Dr. John B. Archibald, Edward L. Curran, Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Frank Leveroni, James H. Phelan, Walter K. Watkins, Eva Whiting White. Advisers aiding the committee are J. Philip O'Connell, Wilfred F. Kelley, William Carroll Hill and Frank H. Chase; secretary, E. B. Nero. The committee was authorized by the Mayor upon recommendation of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association.

World's Fair Considered

The report touches on the question of an international exposition or world's fair, pointing out that there is both support and opposition to such a form of interesting the country in the local celebration, and requesting that the permanent committee study this proposal. It is urged that in some ways a nationally appealing form of advertising to the country the commercial importance of the city and State would justify the expenditures, but not necessarily a world's fair.

Other features suggested to be included in the program are district celebrations, fireworks, water carnivals, daily presentation of significant events with addresses, a worthy monument to the founders of Boston, reproduction of the Boston Tea Party, naval review, aerial exhibitions, a pageant and street parades.

Events Tonight

Free public organ recital by John Hermann Loud, auspices New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists. 7 p. m., First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, 8.

Cambridge League of Women Voters' meeting, featuring Mayor of Cambridge, speaks on "Administrative Machinery." Y. W. C. A., Temple Street, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Professional School of Interior Decoration: Discussion of "The Cathedral Art of Europe, in Color and Stone." 8 p. m., Kenmore Hall, Boston University School of Practical Arts and Letters, followed by musical program. Hotel Somerville, evening.

Copland Society: "Fine Arts Carnival," Horticultural Hall.

Boston Post, Society of American Miltary Engineers: Dinner, Engineers Club, 6:30.

Massachusetts Elks Association: Dinner to Exalted Ruler John G. Price, Connor Plaza, 6:30.

Modern Language Conference: Dr. John L. Hotson speaks on Christopher Marlowe. Hotel Somerville, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Trials for annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton debate, Harvard Hall, 7.

Harvard University vs. Boston College, Boston Arena, 8:15.

Leland Powers School: Elizabeth P. Rice reads "The Doll's House," school room 105.

Gilchrist Company Associates: Supper, Hotel Somerville, 8.

Worley Club: Dinner, Hotel Westminster.

Yale Divinity School Alumni of Eastern Massachusetts: Annual reunion, Yale Club of Boston, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Androcles and the Lion," and "O'Flaherty, V. C." 8:10.

Hofner—"The Story of Love," 8:15.

Kalke—"Tandem," 2:30.

Park—Frank Craven, in "New Brooms."

St. James—"Expressing Willie," 8:15.

Tremont—"Peter Pan," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Beggar on Horseback," 8:15.

Radio

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Co., Springfield, Mass. (475 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Charles R. Hector with his St. James Theater orchestra, 8:30—Quinton—Alfred Dinsmore, Conductor, and Shrimers band, 9:30—Frances Hazelton, whistler, accompanied by Miss C. Rogers, 10:30—Stanley pianist, 10:30—Hotel Brunswick orchestra.

WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (283 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WNAC Dinner concert and dance music. 1-Car-Da Orchestra, direction, James Russo. 8—Vincenzini Industrial Band, 9:30—Alfred Dinsmore, soloist and assisting artists, 9:30—Dance music from Checker Inn.

WBZ, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Broadcast from Charles Town Prison by the orchestra and band, 8:30—Alfred Dinsmore, Conductor, Commissioner of Correction, 8:45—Dr. H. Saunders talking on "The World of Rock Lovers," 9—From New York, the A. & P. Gyrenees.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Gift, Scouting, and Directors annual conference, Women's Republican Club, 1.

Bostonian Society: Col. John S. Barker, president, and others, 7.

Beginning and Launching of the United States Frigate Constitution, Council Chamber, Old State House, 2.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza.

The Symposium: Lecture on "Aggression and Hamlet," Grace Horne Studio, Trinity Court, 11.

Citizen Club: Luncheon, Boston Center for Social Justice, 11.

Women's Organ Players Club: Meeting, Estey Studio, 10:30.

WGBH: "The World of Rock Lovers," 9—From New York, the A. & P. Gyrenees.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Afternoon outing party to Walham Highlands.

Radio

WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (283 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—"The Singing," by Elias Knapp, First Reader, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

WNAC: "Cuba," 12:15 p. m.—Morning service from King's Chapel, 1—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra, 3—Incidentals, 3:15—Shepard Colonial Dance Orchestra.

WEEL, Eddie, Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)

1 p. m.—Civilian Club from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 2—Paul Davier and his orchestra, 3—Joe Nealy and his Oriental Symphonians.

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deal with the accomplishment of the long delayed adequate recreation service for the whole city.

The preliminary survey committee believes that the celebration of Boston tercentenary in 1930 should leave behind it something well worth the sum of time and material, and designed for the future advance of the city, in the way of a permanent achievement. Work toward its creation would start considerably in advance.

Concerning Civic Center

This committee believes that, with the proper support and co-operation of the men, women, and organizations of the Boston Metropolitan District, a program could be developed which would provide for the creation of a worthy civic center. Such an undertaking has been talked about for years. The tercentenary offers an opportunity to crystallize into being this long-desired feature, combining both public utility and civic beauty.

It is pointed out that one of the compelling thoughts behind the establishment of civic centers in other cities has been the desire for a municipal auditorium. The preliminary committee recommends that "a program calling for the creation of such a civic center as Boston should possess, with at least one main building in the form of a municipal auditorium erected and dedicated for the duration of the 1930 celebration is none too ambitious, a plan to be endorsed and supported by a citizenry having pride in the past, confidence in the present, and faith in the future of the city."

Other features suggested to be included in the program are district celebrations, fireworks, water carnivals, daily presentation of significant events with addresses, a worthy monument to the founders of Boston, reproduction of the Boston Tea Party, naval review, aerial exhibitions, a pageant and street parades.

World's Fair Considered

The report touches on the question of an international exposition or world's fair, pointing out that there is both support and opposition to such a form of interesting the country in the local celebration, and requesting that the permanent committee study this proposal. It is urged that in some ways a nationally appealing form of advertising to the country the commercial importance of the city and State would justify the expenditures, but not necessarily a world's fair.

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Radio Offenders to Be Punished

British Bill Would Impose Severe Penalties

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16—Radio experimenters and radio-enthusiasts are much exercised over a bill which will be introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday re-enacting and amending of the present law relating to visual and sound signalling and the use of etheric waves for the transmission of energy. The bill imposes heavy penalties, amounting on conviction for using a wireless station without license up to 12 months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £100.

In case of continuing the offense after a conviction, the penalty may be £5 daily. Drastic powers are proposed for the postmaster-general, and for the destruction of apparatus. As at present worded there is certain to be considerable opposition to some of the clauses.

Three classes are affected—the experimenter and inventor, the amateur radio transmitter, and a vast crowd of listeners. There will be little opposition from the last named as those honestly paying a 10s. fee have nothing to fear, while most of the evaders will probably hurry to get licensed.

Regarding the other two classes, there is a general objection to the restrictions which are looked on as unnecessary, and inventors will object to the inspection of apparatus in the experimental stage. Prof. A. M. Low, well-known wireless research expert, expressed to The Christian Science Monitor representative the opinion that the bill will undergo much amendment, as it was useless to place an act on the statute book which could not be carried out, instancing the owners of small crystal sets with inside antennas which it would be impossible to detect.

DRAFT OF WEALTH IDEA IS INDORSED

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 16 (Special)—"I am led to think that if the dangers, profits and losses were to be shared by one and all, irrespective of age, position or wealth, there would be no more wars," said L. A. Jack of Lisbon Falls, in an address before Mary Dillingham chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Jack urged the Daughters to do all possible to encourage assimilation of immigrants and to stand for restricted immigration, on the basis of admitting only those that will down into the mass of American citizenship.

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS

Gross earnings, Chicago, Rock Island, for January, were reported to show an increase of about \$500,000, or nearly 5 per cent over January, 1924, and net earnings may show a somewhat larger gain, due to reduction in expenses.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

NATIONAL D. A. R. GAINING RAPIDLY

Membership Increasing by
More Than 1000 a Month
—2043 Chapters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Membership in the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is increasing at the rate of more than 1000 a month, it was announced at the meeting of the board which has just been held here. Also the organization is spreading into other lands. Mrs. Robert B. Mosley, regent of a D. A. R. chapter in India, said: "A chapter is being organized in India and chapters have been functioning in China and Cuba for some time. A comparatively new chapter, named for Benjamin Franklin, is active in France."

A radiogram was received by the board from Mrs. Frances Benjamin Johnston, announcing a gathering of D. A. R. members on the S.S. Laconia and there was reported a meeting of 60 Daughters on the Mediterranean at which many chapters of the United States were represented.

Spaniards' Service Recognized

The board of management authorized the registrar-general to accept applications offering services on the ancestral lines of General Galvez and his soldiers of the Spanish forces of Louisiana, thus recognizing the material aid given by them to General Washington in the war for American Independence. This will make possible the completion of several new Chapters in the southern states and in Latin America, which are in the process of formation.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, presented tentative plans for the new auditorium to be erected on the unoccupied part of the block owned by the national society. Further action on the plans will come before the thirty-fourth continental congress to be held here April 20-25.

Circulation of Magazine

The national board decided at this meeting to bring before its congress the advisability of amending the by-laws to provide for an increase of the initiation fee and annual dues. Under this proposed amendment the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine will automatically go to the entire membership of the na-

tional society, thus increasing the circulation to approximately 150,000 copies monthly.

This magazine has been published continuously since 1892, appearing originally as the American Monthly Magazine, and is recognized as an authority along historic and patriotic lines.

The organizing secretary-general, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, presented 20 new chapters for confirmation at the quarterly meeting, an unusually large number, bringing the total number of chapters up to 243.

5000 TAX ADVISERS WILL AID CITIZENS

Revenue Bureau Offers Free Service Throughout Nation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Five thousand internal revenue agents and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been assigned to aid taxpayers in every part of the United States in the preparation of their income tax returns. Internal Revenue Bureau has announced.

"These experts act primarily in an advisory capacity," it says. "Before seeking such assistance, taxpayers should study carefully the instructions on the forms. Questions which do not present a problem should be answered on the blanks by the taxpayer himself."

If aid is required, it is furnished by the Government officers, who are empowered to administer the oath, receive the return and collect the tax if paid by money order or check. This tax without doubt will be paid.

"The deadline is from Jan. 1 to midnight of March 15, 1925. Heavy penalties are provided for failures or "willful refusal" to file a return and pay at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due within the times prescribed under this contract.

DAUGHTERS OF COLBY FORM ORGANIZATION

Officers Are Elected at First Meeting of Society

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Daughters of Colby, an organization of Colby students whose mothers are alumnae of the college, has been formed along the lines of the Sorority of Colby, which has been in existence for some time.

The faculty alumnae conducted the first meeting of the new society at the home of Mrs. Ernest C. Marriner of Waterville. The society elected officers and Miss Doris W. Hardy of Waterville was chosen president. Miss Florence A. Plaisted of Waterville was elected vice-president and Miss Clara K. Ford of Dorchester, Mass., is secretary-treasurer. A discussion concerning the activities of the year was held and it was proposed to have a joint banquet with the Sons of Colby society.

It was found that there are 26 Daughters in college at the present time and they are Dorothy Austin, Helen Smith, Florence A. Plaisted, Lenora H. Phyllis Bowmen, Clara A. Cross, Harry Fletcher, Margaret Vigne, Doris, Samson, Clara Hartnor, Marion Rice, Doris W. Hard, Muriel Terrell, Emma Tozier, Doris Tozier, Margaret Pierce, Clara K. Ford, Dorothy Dugger, Ruth Tilton, Amy Dearborn, Jutta Mayo, Ardelle Chase, Maxine F. Merriman, Helen Merrick, Esther Wood, Evelyn F. Ventres.

HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON B. & M. PETITION

The Public Utilities Commission has been notified by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the period from Feb. 25 to 28 has been assigned for hearings on the application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for approval of the abandonment of branch lines in Massachusetts.

The hearings will be held in the United States Court rooms in the Federal Building, with evening sessions if necessary. Only the applicant will be heard at that time. Later, hearings will be held for the protestants. Both commissions will take part in the hearings.

CHINESE MERCHANTS PAY BOSTON VISIT

Kwok Baw, Shanghai merchant, and four associates, are visiting Boston as guests of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau. Saturday they were entertained at luncheon at the Square and Compass Club by Dr. Tebyi Hsieh, director of the bureau.

Timber Began to Thicken

When the cattlemen came, said Professor Dickens, they repressed with an iron hand all attempts to burn over the pasture lands, and slowly the fringes of timber along the streams began to widen and thicken. When Kansas was opened to settlers by the Government, homesteaders were required to plant trees even though they had no interest in the production of some lumber, but much of the planting was on unfavorable land and those trees never produced merchantable timber. Some walnut plantations have thrived, however, and 4000 or 5000 carloads of walnut timber were shipped from Kansas in war time when walnut was at a premium.

In the Arkansas River Valley the original trees were mostly cottonwoods. The first settlers cut many of the trees for firewood, but floods spread seeds through the valleys and the seedlings, unmolested by fires for the first time, grew rapidly into valuable timber. Professor Dickens said that a cottonwood on fertile soil would produce merchantable timber in 25 years.

Russian Mennonites, settling in the Arkansas Valley, brought along

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a wonderful cook."

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</div

EARLY FILING OF INCOME TAX REPORTS ASKED BY MR. NICHOLS

Collector of Internal Revenue Issues Explanation of Questions Concerning Earned Income, Marital Status, Capital Losses, and Sale of Rights

Explanation of 1924 Internal Revenue Act with respect to the questions of earned income, changes in the marital status, capital losses and the sale of rights concerning which he said hundreds of inquiries were received daily at the income tax headquarters was given today by Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts district. The returns, he emphasized, should be filed early, the final date being March 15.

He said that where during the year there has been a change in the marital status of the taxpayer his exemption is computed according to the changes and when they occurred.

The computation for the exemption where the marital status has changed is based on the ratio of that part of the year. Thus, a taxpayer married on April 1 would be single three-twelfths of the year and married nine-twelfths, and should figure his deductions accordingly.

Earned Income Defined

Concerning the earned income, he added:

"Earned income is wages, salaries, professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include that part of the compensation derived by the taxpayer for personal services rendered by him to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered. In general, earned income may be defined as income resulting from personal effort as distinguished from income received from the employment of invested capital."

"There will be many cases in which a taxpayer can earn income by his earned income because all of it must have been obtained without any personal effort on his part, but in that case the law states that where a taxpayer has no income which can be classified as earned, it shall be con-

sidered that he does have an earned income of not less than \$500."

With regard to capital gains and the sale of rights, Mr. Nichols explained further:

"Capital assets means property held by the taxpayer for more than two years. Capital gain is the taxable gain from the sale or change of capital assets. Capital loss is the deductible loss resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets. If a taxpayer derives a capital net gain during the year as well as other income a tax shall be determined as follows:

"A partial tax shall be computed upon the basis of the ordinary income at the usual rates and the total tax shall be this amount plus 12% per cent of the capital net gain.

Losses and Gains

"Where a corporation issues to its shareholders the right to subscribe to its stock, the value of the right does not constitute taxable income to the shareholder, but gain may be derived or loss sustained by the shareholder from the sale of such right. Where the right to subscribe relates to new stock of substantially the same character as the stock with respect to which the right is issued and the shareholder exercises his right to subscribe, the basis for determining gain or loss from a subsequent sale of any of the old or new shares will be the cost, or other basis, of the old shares, plus the subscription price of the new shares, divided by the total number of the old and new shares.

"If the shareholder sells the right to subscribe, the gain or loss from the sale will be determined by comparing the sum of the sale price of the right and the subscription price with the basis of the shares as determined above. The regulation does not specifically prescribe the basis to be used in determining cost since part of the right are sold and part exercised, but it appears to contemplate that only the number of original shares to which the rights sold relate be used."

Music in Boston

People's Symphony

The program of the fourteenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon in the St. James Theater, was:

Saint-Saëns, Overture to "La Princesse Jaune"; Massenet, Suite from "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Verdi, Pastoral Reverie from the incidental music to Macbeth's "Jeanne d'Arc"; Wagner, Prelude to "Tristan and Isolde"; Goldmark, "Rustic Wedding" Symphony.

Wallace Reid was the conductor and Alice Huston Stevens was the soloist. Mr. Goodrich's qualities as a conductor are almost too well known hereabouts to require extended comment, yet although familiar they are none the less deserving of praise. His sincere and conscientious devotion to his art restrains him from those spectacular methods which are unfortunately becoming associated in the public thought with the appearances of visiting conductors and leads him to interpretations which are distinguished for their clarity and good taste. And so yesterday's program received a spirited performance in which the orchestra no less than the visiting conductor gave of its best.

In particular the prelude to "Tristan" was played with excellent ensemble and warmth of color.

Mrs. Stevens sang Macagni's Aria with musical perception and understanding of its dramatic possibility. Her voice is colorful and of tonal beauty, her musicianship of superior quality.

S. M.

Andrew Haigh

Andrew Haigh, pianist and instructor in the department of music at the University of Michigan, gave his first Boston recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. The friendly audience was of fair size. The program: Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor; Bach: "Papillons"; Schumann; Sonata, op. 22; Medtner; Rhapsodie, op. 119; and Intermezzo, op. 118; Brahms; Etude—Caprice; Dohnányi; "Reflets dans l'eau"; Debussy; Sonata of Petracca, No. 123; and Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 15; Liszt.

Mr. Haigh has equipped himself with a splendid technical foundation, smooth and sure. His playing is free from pedantry save in the one aspect of interpretation, in which he takes no chances of erring on the side of too emphatic contrasts or anything that might put the brand of a marked individuality on him.

The Bach was interesting because it is less often chosen than some of the others. It was clear and incisive; on the whole, effective. The Schumann "Papillons" was delightful, done with brush sufficiently fine, and colors that hovered in and out of the pastel shades. The Medtner Sonata, unfamiliar, made an impression that was favorable enough. A second or third hearing would probably deepen one's interest.

The Brahms Intermezzo was quite beautifully played, with tonal color that was satisfying through the length of it. The Dohnányi Etude was warmly welcomed by the hearers. Its light, capricious mood gave the needed touch of contrast to all that had preceded it.

If one feels that Mr. Haigh were a shade less conscious of his audience and his surroundings and more fully steeped in the music of the moment

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A Relic of Ancient Art



Silver Vase Brought From Meroe, in the Sudan, by Dr. Georges A. Reisner of the Harvard Expedition.

"Nor rough, nor barren, are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strown with flowers..."

—Thomas Warton.

ANTIQUITIES OF FAMED ETHIOPIA BROUGHT TO BOSTON BY DR. REISNER

Harvard Egyptologist Returns From Three-Year Expedition With Another Collection of Carvings and Statuary Upon Which to Build History

FRM Meroe, in the Sudan, Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of the Egyptian department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and professor of Egyptology at Harvard University, has returned after an absence of three years which, with the previous seven spent in the same work, makes a decade devoted intensively to a search for material which would make possible a reconstruction of the history of Ethiopia.

With him Dr. Reisner has brought a considerable collection of antiquities in silver, wood, alabaster and the coarser stones. But he takes shrewd pains to emphasize that this diligent search has not been undertaken for the purpose merely of finding antiques to add to the collection, interesting and valuable as such things must always be to the final cause of Egyptian research, but rather for the fragments of history which, by the aid of such material symbols of carven and hewn beauty, could be pieced together into a consecutive chronicle of Ethiopia, a country which has played a profound and important part in the history of the world and which, perhaps too long, has been largely neglected by historians.

"In Niniwe letters have been found, written by Shabaka to the King of Assyria, enabling the messengers of Shabaka to pass in safety under the protection of the King of Ethiopia from Napata, in the Sudan to Niniwe, in Mesopotamia. Ethiopia, because of its strategic location, has been of the utmost importance to rulers of Egypt and, down the years, the history of the two have been inextricably interwoven."

PERHAPS GIFT TO ALAG

"In my opinion the small silver cup which we found at Pyramid No. 2 at Meroe is the most important object of this latter collection. It is a Harlequinoid dating back to the first century B. C. and doubtless the gift of some traveling merchant to an Ethiopian king. Our finding of it is one of the dramatic incidents of this three years. The hill upon which the pyramids are located has been left, partly covered with broken stones and the ruins of pyramids, by plunders many years ago."

We wanted to get some conception of the permanent form under the debris so we commenced to clear away the stones. In a crevice, he

"Ethiopia, you know," he says, "is a land of roads which has carried

the caravan traffic between Central Africa and Egypt and southern Europe from the beginning of time.

From 720 to 660 B. C. the kings of Ethiopia ruled Egypt. Egypt then was merely a province of Ethiopia. Living in their little capital village in the desert, at the Third Cataract, the kings shared with the kings of Assyria in controlling the world.

It is essential therefore that the association do everything possible to recruit able men and women for the movement, to see that they are effectively trained and to bring them in touch with communities needing their services. Through its local employment service a real contribution has been made to the permanency and effectiveness of local work.

"Last year alone 324 requests for workers were received by this bureau. Hundreds of persons have been interviewed and their fitness investigated. Many have been placed in responsible positions."

The field service of the association can come to many cities where it was instrumental in obtaining an enlargement and enrichment of local programs. Community-wide dramatic and music programs have been established. Industrial recreation programs have been initiated. Additional facilities have been secured.

In one city the number of playgrounds was increased this year from five to fourteen; in another, seven acres in a rural estate subdivision were set aside for playgrounds and a private group inspired to purchase a 16-acre tract and donate it to the city for a play and athletic field.

tween two great stones, where it had been for no one can say how long unharmed, mute testimony to the splendor and the craftsmanship skill of its time, lay the lovely decorated silver cup. Doubtless the thieves, in their hurry, dropped it. How fortunate for us!"

CRAFT OF HIGH STANDARD

In a room at the museum where they are being unpacked it was possible to see a small number of objects in the present group. He made it clear that the choicer pieces have not yet been reached in the unpacking process. Those, however, of lesser comparative value are of undoubtedly interest as contributions to the absorbing and exquisite history of by-gone centuries in countries where it is known the crafts reached a high standard of development, a matchless beauty of form and, often, color.

Several objects illustrative of the subtle differences between the work of the metropolitan workers and the village workers stood on the table. Distinguishing the urban work is a correctness of representation of the human figure, a suavity and delicacy quite lacking in the slate carvings of the suburban workmen. The village workers cling closely to the traditional form but their work seems to lack some lost splendor of modeling, some charm.

One thing it is important to observe. It is true that the common conceptions of formal Egyptian art are upheld by the new finds but there is also to be found among them a new, surprising, often refreshing departure from the severity and formalism of traditional Egyptian art to a softer, equally chaste but more gracious variety and line.

LEADERSHIP IN HIS WORK

Dr. Reisner, busy among his piles of photographs and specifications, preserves a casual speech and manner with regard to his enormous contributions to Egyptology. There is nothing to indicate any conspicuous manifestation of triumph or pride over the finding of precious rarely.

A rather jolly gentleman, quizzical,

earnest, patient and explanatory, humorous by turn, with a winter wind humming through the open window to stir his thoughts and the paper he is reading, modestly records his generous spending of himself in the task of bridging the distance between this age and those forgotten by a hurrying world. He tells even, not without something like gayety, of his adventures with newspapermen who earnestly endeavored to get him to subscribe his authority to certain deductions they had made about some of his antiquities, certain interpretations which they thought seemly and which his own casual observations had not made sufficiently hardy to them.

CANADA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence) — Big growth in western Canada's great timber industry is shown in figures just completed by Government officials here. Log production for 1924 reached a new high level, these figures indicate. The total production for the year of 1923, the last highest year, was 2,049,700,181 feet made up of 2,028,517,000 feet of saw logs; 23,800,000 feet of poles and piling; 214,623 cords of shingle bolts, stave bolts, pulp wood and other cord material, and 3,726,612 railway ties. Government revenue from the timber industry also continues to advance, reflecting the increasing prosperity of the industry this year.

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CHAIN OF REDISCOUNT AGENCIES ESTABLISHED TO AID STOCKMEN

Loans Through Them From Intermediate Credit Banks
Expected to Restore Prosperity to Cattle Business—
Recommended by President's Agricultural Conference

Special Correspondence

Washington W^EST of the one hundredth-meridian is the cattle range country from which America gets approximately 40 per cent of its beef. This great empire of the open spaces had fallen into financial tolls long before the President's Agricultural Conference gathered at the national capital three months ago to solve rural problems. Because it was the most pressing problem, it was the first considered and reported upon.

In selecting his conferees, President Coolidge evidently tried to make up a strong team of experts who knew all there was to know about cattle raising on both sides of the one-hundredth meridian. The chairman, Robert D. Carey, Governor of Wyoming, has headed one of the most important cattle concerns of the west ever since his graduation from Yale a quarter of a century ago. Fred H. Bixby is president of the National Live Stock Association and raises cattle in California and Arizona. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and L. J. Taber, president of the National Grange, are Ohio pure-bred cattle-raisers. William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was a Missouri cow-puncher in his youth. Assistant Secretary Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, brought his wide knowledge of cattle gained in West Virginia.

Outlook Brighter

The tribulations of the cattle industry started in the west and spread to the east. At the bottom of them were debt and the grazing system in discussing the cattle situation, Mr. Carey told why he expects a big change for the better to result from the conference's recommendations. He said:

Prior to and during the war period, the increase in the value of cattle made cattle-raising profitable and banks and loan companies tended liberal credits to farmers among the cattlemen. Not only did they give credit to those with experience, but there were numerous instances where they encouraged inexperienced persons to borrow capital to enter the business.

When the period of deflation came with a shrinkage in the value of cattle, it was found that the live stock in many cases were not worth the amount of money loaned to them. The bankers and loan companies then compelled their borrowers to ship their cattle to mar-

ket. This liquidation has been going for the last two or three years. All kinds and conditions of cattle have been going to market in the effort to restore a portion of the money that had been loaned.

Now, we have reached the point

where liquidation has reduced the supply of cattle until we are confronted with an actual shortage of breeding stock. All over the west, people have ranches, equipment and cattle-raising experience, but no live stock, and the local banks are timorous about lending them money to restock because of the recent failures.

Rediscoun't Agencies

We called into consultation representatives of the various live stock markets in the country and, after talking with them, were thoroughly convinced that there was an actual cattle shortage which will again make cattle-raising profitable. The intermediate credit banks are in a position to lend cattlemen the money to get back into the business, but recommends agencies must first be established to provide means of placing loans.

We feel that the low prices of cattle at this time are due largely to widespread liquidation and that however, the new credit banks will restore confidence in the industry. The value of the cattle will increase as the demand increases. We do not mean that banks should lend money to persons inexperienced in bankruptcy to get back into the cattle business, but to persons who are able to take care of the business.

The organization of western cattle through the eastern cattle. The western condition has affected the whole industry. R. A. Cooper, governor, and A. C. Williams of the Federal Farm Bank are now in the west arranging for the establishment of the rediscoun't agencies. We hope that the cattlemen will shortly be in a position to get loans through them from the intermediate credit banks and then additional help to right themselves. As soon as a good start is made, the doubters will fall in line. When conditions grow better in the west, the cattle industry will pick up all over the country.

The new situation involves the 180,000,000 acres of public domain under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior. Most of this is in the Rocky Mountain states. There is no public land open for settlement on which it is possible for a homesteader to make a living; but large sections of the public domain are valuable for grazing purposes. The ranges have been overgrazed and the value for grazing greatly lessened by overgrazing, resulting from their being under no control. Lack of con-

Peoria, Ill., \$500,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral



Courtesy of Charles Overall, Peoria

Scottish Rite Cathedral Dedicated in Peoria, Ill.

New \$500,000 Masonic Edifice in Gothic Design—
Sylvester O. Spring, Supreme Council Deputy,
Directs Ceremonies—200 Initiated

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence) — The new \$500,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral here has just been dedicated by Peoria Consistory. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction with the initiation of a dedicatory class of 200 Masons.

Sylvester O. Spring of Chicago, Deputy for the Supreme Council, represented Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander, in conducting the ceremonies, which were open to all Masons of the fourteenth class of the conference.

We favor the leasing of the public lands because it will provide many cattlemen with assured summer grazing. They have winter feed for their cattle, but now have to take their cattle in the winter and in the months of the year. We do not desire to take land fit for farms and lease it to the cattlemen, but we do believe that land fit only for grazing should be leased for that purpose.

For a homesteader to settle on a worthless piece of land not only helps to put the stockmen out of business, but brings no profit to the homesteader in his obligation to expend his time, work and money to no avail.

Many stockmen are compelled to work out in order to support themselves, as conditions are such that it is impossible for them to produce crops. People should not be encouraged to settle on lands that are not suitable for agriculture and, as long as the public is continued, we will keep on developing a class of bankrupt farmers.

A settler can file a claim on 640 acres of land. The Government collects the settling and working fee and spends \$1.25 an acre in improving it. Fences cost about \$1 an acre as a start. He must buy seeds, equipment, live stock, erect a house and barn, live on the land three years and after he has done everything possible, the land and improvements may not bring more than \$1000. Many men sell out producing farms in the east to sink everything they own in a homestead in the west. Before the good lands in the west were taken up, there was a chance for the homesteader; but that day has passed.

Freda nodded and ran off.

At the doors of the school by full of work and play. Miss Hart noticed a great excitement among the little lords and ladies of her class—mysterious conferences, quick glances, and smiling nods of understanding.

"You know John hasn't been in this country very long," Freda said. "Miss Hart, and he doesn't understand English as well as you do. He never plays, Miss Hart, and he hasn't talked to the rest of us either."

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"They're up to something, bless their hearts!" she said to herself. "I wonder what it is."

But that is another story.

And then everybody will want to be kings and queens!" said Molly.

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There won't be anybody around but kings and queens, and 'lords and ladies' gay."

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At the beginning of each new day, teacher and children repeated aloud together the golden words for the week—"just to help memorize them" said Miss Hart, but they didn't talk about them again.

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SEEK TO BAN UNFIT BOOKS

New York Bill's Supporters
Say Present's Law's
Purpose Is Evaded

ALBANY, Feb. 16 (Special)—The public hearing Feb. 24 on the "clean books" bill sponsored by William L. Love of New York City, state Senator, is expected to draw many authors, publishers, sociologists and legislators. Martin Littleton of New York will be the principal speaker for the measure and Augustus Thomas will lead the opposition.

The bill, which was drawn up by the Clean Books League of New York City, would amend the present penal law relating to prosecutions for the sale and circulation of improper literature. Advocates declare that many novels and books, some of foreign origin, which are on sale in communities throughout the State, should be banned.

Hendrik Willem van Loon, writer, a member of the Clean Books League who is campaigning for the measure, declares that "our country is being overrun with a degrading variety of literature." He charged that these books are being publicly sold and publicly sent through the mails and that "so far no authority, public or otherwise, seems to be willing or able to stop such dissemination."

Opponents of the measure charge that the Clean Books Bill is an attempt to bring about a literary censorship; but this is denied by its proponents, including Edwin Markham, poet, Hamlin Garland, George W. Oakes, editor of Current History, and others.

The obscenity statute as it now stands is Section 1141 of the Penal Law, and similar statutes of 33 other states have been modeled upon the New York law. Yet that law is practically obsolete today, says Justice John Ford of the New York Supreme Court, founder of the Clean Books League, due to judicial decisions of the lower courts before which it has come for interpretation. The decision of the Appellate Division in the case of *The People v. Brainerd and Hartman & Brothers* has been followed by lower courts and public prosecutors.

"The Clean Books League was organized to devise some remedy," says Justice Ford. "We took the common sense course of undertaking the amendment to our own statute in such manner as to overcome the decisions of New York's lower courts. This is all the Clean Books League proposes to do."

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PART I

IT WAS not many minutes after eight o'clock on Monday morning, and school did not begin until nine; but Teacher was already in the Third Grade room, writing on the blackboard with bright yellow chalk. She was at the top of the board, where every child could see, and she framed the golden words in a broad gold band of chalk:

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er it is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,

To higher levels rise."

"There," she said, as she finished, "comes when the children will do with that week."

"Teacher," said Freda, later, as the children began to gather, "what does 'w-r-o-u-g-h-t' spell?"

"What is 'noble,' Miss Hart?" interrupted Evelyn.

"Ah!" said Jacob, scoffingly, "everybody knows that! It's kings and queens!"

"We'll talk it over," said Miss Hart, "as soon as it's time for school to begin."

"Now then," she said later, summing up all they had talked of, "remember that everyone of us can be a real nobleman. We can be above everything low and mean."

"He must be kind and gentle, honest, fair, and helpful."

"You're going to try with me this week, aren't you?"

"Then we'll all be glad! won't we, Teacher?" said little Irene.

"You'll be glad, and so will other people," said Miss Hart.

"And then everybody will want to be kings and queens!" said Molly.

"Why, bless me!" laughed Teacher, "we'll be one big, royal family!"

There won't be anybody around but kings and queens, and 'lords and ladies' gay."

The children laughed, and then the busy work of the school day began.

At the beginning of each new day, teacher and children repeated aloud together the golden words for the week—"just to help memorize them" said Miss Hart, but they didn't talk about them again.

"Miss Hart," said Freda one morning, in the confidential moments be-

fore school, as she stood beside the desk, "the girls in the Fourth Grade are jealous of our class—they want to be queens, too."

"Well," said Miss Hart, quickly, "won't you? Can't you tell them how, can't you?" The more, the merrier you know," said Freda, as she turned away.

"Any Fud?" said Teacher, calling her back, "can't some of you children help John to understand?"

"Big John, you mean?" said Freda, opening her eyes very wide. "He never plays, Miss Hart, and he hasn't talked to the rest of us, either."

"You know John hasn't been in this country very long," Freda said. "Miss Hart, and he doesn't understand English as well as you do. He never plays, Miss Hart, and he hasn't talked to the rest of us either."

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy

Philadelphia, Feb. 12
Special Correspondence
IN EVERY general exhibition of art, one must see with the eyes of Americans who have culled from American studios a variety of paintings and sculpture; who have seen art in the making, and chosen that fraction of it which, to them, most nearly expresses the development of the American talent.

The one hundred and twentieth annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts appears to be more cosmopolitan and, more truly a gauge of the country's art temper. From technique for its own sake painters are passing to a broader appreciation for life, and a realization that the man who may paint well can accomplish little unless he have something to say.

For more than a generation there have been international art exhibitions in America. Every year at the Carnegie Institute there is gathered together art from foreign sources. The trend has been toward the negative in composition, with strong emphasis upon figure studies and work of ambitious size. For the first time in many years, a similar trend reveals itself in the Academy Annual. Is it, perhaps, that American artists are rousing from their preoccupation with pyrotechnics to a genuine desire for the expression of their own souls, or is it that European art impels them to imitation?

There are echoes from the past which would indicate the art of the Americas on the verge of asserting itself. A group of eastern artists have settled at Taos to feel in art the pulsebeat of a pioneer country. Their culture, however, is still of the East, and their reaction to the life about them still holds something of the external, the uninitiated, the theatrical.

E. Martin Hennings

E. Martin Hennings has produced in "Announcements" an Indian group faithful in portraiture, decorative in color treatment, striking in composition, barring a somewhat unexplained band of straw color in the immediate foreground. Yet the canvas was in fact, summed up rather neatly by Edmund Tarbell's "The Sisters," and William O'F. Forrest's "Charles and Clara." These masters may account in part for the swerve of art toward flatness! At least, there is the daring, slap-dash, somehow superficial attitude of more than one contemporary damsel in the well posed "Louise," while "The Two Sisters" upholds standards of good taste and refinement less popular in art as they are less popular—temporarily, one may hope—among the young of the day.

The sculpture rotunda is, as usual,

Kansas City Little Symphony

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15
Special Correspondence

THE Kansas City Little Symphony Orchestra, conducted by N. De Robertis, is now in its third season of concert activities on a large scale, sponsored by the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra Association. This is the first season that the association, which is charged with the duty of furnishing orchestral music for Kansas City, has been able to dispense altogether with the aid of orchestras imported from other cities to rely entirely on its own resources.

The usual subscription concerts by the Little Symphony Orchestra proper are being continued. In addition, it is being used as the nucleus of an orchestra of about 60 men, under the direction of Mr. De Robertis, in series of concerts whose programs include some of the larger symphonic works. During the present season this larger orchestra will play the following symphonies: Dvorak's F minor, Glazounoff's E-flat major, Mozart's "American" Symphony. In addition, two new symphonies will be given, one written by George Simpson, a Kansas City man, and one by Howard Hansen, with the composer as guest conductor.

The orchestra has already presented a Symphonic Episode by Carl Busch, entitled "A Chant From the Great Plains," Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne," and "Ma Tore," by Ravel; Alfvén's Swedish "Alvsnid," "Midsummer," and a number of other orchestral works of importance. Soloists appearing at these concerts this season include Luigi Bussolari, concertmaster of the orchestra; Eddie Brown, violinist, and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist.

Fifteen thousand Kansas City school children will have heard the Little Symphony before the end of the school year in the concerts given entirely for children and young people, under the auspices of the music department of the public schools, of which Miss Mabel Glenn is super-

The Temple gold medal, highest honor of all the awards, has been awarded to Clinton Adams, for "Washington Square," a long narrow canvas of the type which painters often keep on their studio walls as the target for an idle moment. Mr. Adams has contributed to American art no mean succession of paintings and has within him a spark of inspiration, which, however, glows duly in this painting.

The Jennie Sesman medal for the best landscape, claims Walter E. Baum as its recipient; the Beck portrait medal goes to William James; while the Locust Club, who annually bestows a gold medal upon that picture which is best suited for their purchase, has been awarded to "Elizabeth and Emily," by Frederick Bosley, a canvas much in the manner of Tarbell.

Hawthorne, Leon Kroll and George Bellows appear as leaders in the redemption of American art from cramped ideas and distorted execution. "The Widow" by Hawthorne holds more than meets the eye. There is behind it a wealth of human wisdom.

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PORTRAIT OF M. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK, BY FLORA LION

The Lady Elphinstone (Right) and The Lady Rose Leveson-Gower.

brilliant in hanging, the many figures and busts supplemented by flashing still-life compositions, found historical motifs by Joseph Carollo.

As the painting is varied, so is the sculpture, ranging from the wax mask rendering of Pavlova by Malvina Hoffman, with its interesting touch of color, to the preliminary study for the Meade Memorial by Charles Graffy, exhibited publicly for the first time, while the completed

work, now in process of chiseling from marble, awaits an appropriation from the State of Pennsylvania whose official gift it is to be to the national capital.

A portrait bust of Maurice Maeterski, and a delicate fountain composition of turtle and lily pads by Albert Laessle bespeak an artist who also is a consummate craftsman.

To produce from the heart, one must feel more than a picture-making interest in one's subject. A triumph in carving has been achieved by John L. Clarke, a western sculptor, in his two studies in wood, "Orpheus" and "Mardonius of the Woods."

Clarke knows the heart, but he knows it as a personality, not a model. Seldom may one feel toward a work of sculpture the intimate, emotional delight evoked by these intangible renderings. One feels that the man's own love of the animal he depicts with such remarkable understanding has bred its own technique.

F. G. R. Roth contributes also an animal interpretation of strength and cunning in "Police Dog." Fountain figures of chubby children or mischievous fauns abound. It is, however, with a deep sense of satisfaction that one may note the emphasis upon good workmanship in portrait busts, especially among the younger sculptors.

This year the Widener gold medal has been awarded to Walker Hancock for his idealized, sensitive interpretation of a young Finnish lad of Cape Ann, titled "Toivo." Hancock has just emerged from the academy school, yet his feeling for clay is that of an accomplished craftsman, while his nicely of conception marks him as a potential force in the American art world.

For Hancock reveals an exquisite delicacy in his idealized portrait, a purity of form and thought rare in an age when painter and sculptor alike seem too often inclined toward the banal and the material.

D. G.

The New England Year in Paintings by

Charles H. Davis

N. A.

Water Colors of Egypt and Jerusalem by

Taber Sears

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painter is constantly confronted with new problems in characterization, new combinations of characteristics that establish the individuality of the sitter. Mrs. Lion's portraits vary in degree of expression, meditation, of whimsicality, of joviality, of sternness, of compunction. She does much for the sitter, is striking, or catching, but for the sitter, she has a sensitive appreciation of quality in painting, of the beauty of textures, of the relations of shapes and tones.

Need of Craftsmanship

"I have no patience with some of these extreme modern painters, who do not attempt to develop form or any of the sophistications of design and color. A flat tone here, another flat tone there, a flat simple object, and they call it a picture, and think it significant. There is wanting the craftsmanship," she retorted, "that has always been the distinction of fine art. They pretend to paint joy, or some other abstraction, by putting a few haphazard daubs of paint on the canvas. The result is mere foolishness. Botticelli and other of the old masters could paint such subjects because they presented it in a language of intricate technique which in its forceful subtlety, expressed the idea. But, there seems to be less of the old masters in this modern extreme painting. People are returning again to the tutelage of the old masters." Mrs. Lion mentions Manet, who, in his profound manner constantly renews himself for her as she goes back to his things, again and again. The primitive things, however, are obviated, and have no interest for one after the first glance.

"No one can be original," says Mrs. Lion, "things in art, as in every thing else, must develop step by step in sequence. I recall seeing Velasquez' 'Surrender at Breda,' and found it less finely composed than 'Louise,' while 'The Two Sisters' upholds standards of good taste and refinement, less popular in art as they are less popular—temporarily, one may hope—among the young of the day.

It is not improbable that when American artists have overcome their childlike delight in vivid colors, there may rise in the West, born of the West, an art of the American soil, quite as vigorous as any which issues from European peasant lands.

In Gallery I, where many of the western paintings have been corralled, a few of Spanish theme find congenial environment. The kinship of the two subjects is more than the chance hanging of pictures on an exhibition wall. It goes deeper. There is in Spanish atmosphere something of the same elemental thrill that exists in the Far West; the same hot color and arid country. But American artists discovered the lure of Spain long before they began to realize the possibilities of their own soil. Were the American art mind to spend one half the time in an exploration of the United States that it lingers upon European travel, there might issue from the brush of our painters a national message, rather than a European imitation.

The usual subscription concerts by the Little Symphony Orchestra proper are being continued. In addition, it is being used as the nucleus of an orchestra of about 60 men, under the direction of Mr. De Robertis, in series of concerts whose programs include some of the larger symphonic works. During the present season this larger orchestra will play the following symphonies:

Dvorak's F minor, Glazounoff's E-flat major, Mozart's "American" Symphony. In addition, two new symphonies will be given, one written by George Simpson, a Kansas City man, and one by Howard Hansen, with the composer as guest conductor.

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Fifteen thousand Kansas City school children will have heard the Little Symphony before the end of the school year in the concerts given entirely for children and young people, under the auspices of the music department of the public schools, of which Miss Mabel Glenn is super-

visor. The children's program includes works by Beethoven, Bize, Schubert, Saint-Saens, Grieg, Weber, Wolf-Ferrari, Haydn, Tschaikowsky and Wagner.

One of the chief purposes of Mr. De Robertis in organizing the Little Symphony Orchestra was to form an instrument for interpreting symphonic music which, while including all the essential voices of a true symphony orchestra, would yet be small enough to permit of its being transported to the smaller towns as well as the larger cities. Its travels carried this organization as far as the Pacific coast and British Columbia last season. In the season it played 208 concerts, nearly one-half of them being before audiences of school children. Although its activity at home necessarily has somewhat curtailed the work of the orchestra abroad this season the management has not abandoned this part of the program. Children and adults of about 40 towns of the Missouri Valley will hear it this season. The children of these smaller towns will hear the same programs as those played before the Kansas City children, while for the adult the home city. Among these are Chadwick's "Sunflower," "La Forêt Enchantée" by Finsen, Perosi's "Passion of Christ," and works of Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Grieg, and others.

Appreciative audiences have greeted the offerings of the orchestra, both in its augmented form and in its appearances as the original Little Symphony. Charles F. Horne is the managing director of the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra Association this season.

De Robertis, in his capacity as conductor of the orchestra, has had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading musicians of the country, and has made a number of friends among them. He has been particularly pleased with the work of the young musicians of the orchestra, and has been gratified by the response of the audience to their performances.

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International Show of the Chicago Society of Etchers

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 10

WITH the Chicago Society of Etchers' contemporary representation of 125 etchers, 335 prints are shown, made up of groups of work from Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Germany, Canada, Japan, India and China. All these are supplemented by American etchers.

The etcher, like the poet, is exacting in the point of being existent.

It is observed that all aim at beauty in choice of material and effectiveness in their method of expression.

Modernism, that fantastic idea of skyrocketing with composition, drawing and printing, does not disturb the etcher and is not present here.

There are new ideas aplenty.

The jury, Alfred Nutty of New York, S. C. Burton of Minneapolis, L. O. Griffith of Indiana, Otto J. Schneider and Ralph Fletcher Smoak, made the selection from the many entered, while Bertha E. Jacques, secretary, proposed to plan the exhibition. So to plan means to put together. The etchers, like the poets, are classified according to their subjects, while Sir Martin Hardie of the Royal Society of Painters and Etchers, and the English group, have their own wall, and etchers of architecture working abroad, as well as those at home, stand together.

Meeting a stranger in tweeds carrying an unmistakable walking stick and eye glass in the gallery, she writes with a notebook seemed an object for confidence. Said he:

"Most extraordinary! Fifteen years ago, here in Chicago, in the far west

he founded a Society of Etchers.

No other was alive in the United States at that time. I happened here to see what local westerners were doing. I was surprised at the enter-

prise. Today it reaches around the world. It is not a United States organization. It is international. Winkler, a man from San Francisco, is in Paris. E. Mazzoni-Zarini in Pisa, Eric Ross in France, men here from New Mexico, Luquidens still at Honolulu, E. Hesketh Hubbard from England, and if here is not "Pop" Hart at Tahiti!"

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The upholders of the traditions of etching and dry point may congratulate the fraternity that the standards are high. Every artist being skilled from the first to the last step of print production is a critic. As all observe the same laws, there is a certain aristocracy among the group.

STATE'S PENSION COMMISSION ADVOCATES SYSTEM CHANGES

Would Repeal Special Privileges to War Veterans.
Favors New Method in Retirement Pay of Judges.
Asks More Time on "Old Age" Allowances

Recommendations for changes in the pension laws of Massachusetts are made to the General Court today by the special commission, which has been making an extensive study for the last 15 months. The commission advises the repeal of the special pension privileges, now accorded public employees who are war veterans; a new system of pensioning judges of the Supreme and Superior courts of the Commonwealth, which will amount to half pay; and, finally, the establishment of a uniform pension system for all persons in the public employ.

As regards the proposition to establish in Massachusetts a method whereby so-called "Old Age Pension" is paid, a proposition which the commission was directed to investigate in the course of its general study of the pension problem, its request is made for further time in which to complete its study because the plan is held to involve questions of too great economic and financial problems to pass upon intelligently. In the time the commission was given, however, to make its inquiry and frame a report.

Provision for Teachers
In its report, the commission recommends that teachers who retired from the service before the present retirement law became effective should not be permitted to enjoy any additional pension rights. The commission also advises that no public employees entering the public service hereafter should be permitted to acquire any non-contributory pension rights with the exception of judges of the higher courts.

On the regulation of pensions for judges of the lower courts, the commission recommends that they be permitted to join the regular state employees' retirement branch.

The pension roll of Massachusetts State, county, city, and town employees on Aug. 31, 1924, the commission states, numbered 4116 individuals, the aggregate amount sum of money paid to them being \$10,636 annually. The report asserts that this sum represents a cost of 40 cents each for \$1000 of assessed valuation in the State, and a cost of 61 cents each year for each person in the Commonwealth.

Cost Tripled in 11 Years
The cost of pensions, the commission states, has increased by threefold in the last 11 years, and it is anticipated that by 1936, under present regulations, the yearly cost to the citizens of Massachusetts will be more than \$3,500,000.

After indicating the wide variations in the pension laws in their application to the different classes of state employees, the commission, to make the system more equitable, proposes the enactment of a law which will apply to every member of an existing contributory pension system and to those who hereafter enter the service of the public. Those having rights under the present non-contributory pension are to have the option of retaining their right of entering the proposed new system.

Under the bill proposed today, all public employees would contribute 5 per cent of their salaries, up to \$2500, to a retirement fund. These contributions, with accumulated interest, are to purchase a retiring allowance, styled an "annuity." To this will be added, upon retirement, a contribution by the employer, whether it be the state, county, city or town, which shall be designated a "pension allowance." The pension portion of the retiring allowance is to be equal to the annuity, except that it will not exceed one-third of the employee's salary, nor \$600 per year at the age of 60; and \$900 a year at the age of 70.

Report on War Veterans
In recommending the repeal of the existing non-contributory legislation in favor of war veterans, the report says:

"Nothing in the present situation constitutes a discrimination against the veterans. In fact, he position that is clearly a favored position. To go further would relieve him of the obligation of making the contributions to the retirement funds that are required of other employees would have the effect of enabling him to draw a larger salary than is paid under otherwise identical conditions to other employees. Such discrimination would be likely to react disadvantageously upon the morale of the public service."

Veterans are now given preference in obtaining public employment. Discrimination in respect to the salaries paid them—or what amounts to the same thing—discrimination in respect to the obligations or benefits under the retirement system provided by law, is, in our opinion, detrimental to the interests of the public service and is, accordingly, an undesirable way of ex-

pressing the gratitude which the Commonwealth owes its veterans.

"Moreover, such discrimination confers no benefits upon veterans as a class, but only upon the comparatively small number who occupy positions in the public service. We believe that the inequalities of the present situation would be increased by exempting veterans from the operation of the contributory retirement system."

Half Pay for Judges

As regards pensions for the judges, the commission, Charles J. Mahoney, who represents organized labor on the commission dissenting, would permit retirement on half pay in the case of the judges of the Supreme and Superior courts, and of the Land and Probate courts. The belief is expressed that a pension should be given to the Commonwealth with respect to the benefit of the state. Absence of provisions for a pension, it is said, is bound to make it much more difficult to induce men of mature age, at the time when most judges enter the service, to accept appointment to the bench.

This was strikingly shown in 1920 when the Legislature gave the judges an option of giving up their pensions rights in exchange for an increase in salary. The older judges preferred to retain their pension rights and declined to accept the salary increase. "It is clearly undesirable," the report says, "to weigh the advantage of giving up pension rights against those to discriminate against men of maturity and proved ability. And yet such discrimination is the inevitable accompaniment of the absence for provisions for the pensioning of judges of their voluntary retirement."

In his dissenting opinion on the pensioning of judges, Mr. Mahoney insists there is no proof that abolition of pension rights for judges, under the act passed in 1920, has led to deterioration in the quality of appointments or acceptances of places on the bench.

Mr. Mahoney's View

"Judges, as a class," says Mr. Mahoney, "have much higher salaries than other public officials and employees, and I can see no reason why they should be granted non-contributory pensions, particularly as the commission has recommended that public employees, most of whom have small salaries as compared with those paid the judges of the higher courts, be compelled to become members of a contributory retirement system."

In his other recommendations, added Mr. Mahoney, "the commission has been guided by the principle that all public employees ought to be included as members of a contributory retirement system and should be made to make some contribution toward their own retirement allowances. The commission, in its other recommendations, has taken the ground that all new employees should be put on a non-contributory basis as far as pensions are concerned and that no more public employees should be included under special privilege non-contributory pension plans. The commission should not depart from this fundamental principle in considering pensions for the seizes."

All the alcohol will be tested by the Government and what is good will be sold to institutions under the proper sanction. Other alcohol will be used by the postoffice department for mechanical purposes under the system of co-operative purchasing adopted by the various federal bureaus in the Boston district. Still will be smashed and sold as junk.

The filing of libel is the same as filing a claim. The federal officers have seized what they term their property. They have no title to it. So they go into court and declare ownership. The court gives a hearing and usually gives the Government title to the goods and permits their destruction or sale.

There might be some exemptions, it is explained. A man might be able to prove legitimate ownership of some seized article but the percentage of material thus reclaimed is bound to be almost negligible, it is said.

JUDGE STONE TO LECTURE

Judge Arthur P. Stone, justice in the District Court at Cambridge, will give a course of six lectures at Northeastern University dealing with fundamental questions pertaining to legal ethics, Dean Everett A. Churchill announces.

GREENHALGH MILLS REOPEN

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 16.—The mills of the Greenhalgh company, closed two weeks ago when a majority of the operatives declared a strike in protest against a 10 per cent wage reduction, were reopened today.

BULLION'S

HOUSEHOLD ENGINEERS

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

RUGS DRAPERY STOVES

Post Street at Powell, San Francisco

Ushering in a Greater Bare Bros.

Introducing a new sales policy, this store is now conducting a

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE

that will be remembered as an event in furniture history. Come in, tell us your needs, and arrange for convenient terms.

We are expanding to larger service and greater buying opportunity for our patrons, and will be soonest known to you.

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Tel. Park 4653.

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2

EDUCATIONAL

How Public's Money Is Spent in the American High School

New York, N.Y.
Special Correspondence
Y

ES. Harry graduates from high school this year and it cost only \$800." Mrs. Marvin's face lit up with pride.

"You mean," I suggested, "that it cost you only that much. How much do you suppose the city spent for Harry's education?"

"The city!" She stared, then laughed, "I haven't the slightest idea."

Her tone indicated that she cared even less than she knew. And in this combination of ignorance and indifference where the public school is concerned my friend is by no means exceptional. Neither parents nor tax-payers know enough about this most important institution. Like Harry's mother, American parents accept carelessly as a right whatever countries offer as a special privilege. In doing so American parents fall short of understanding the school problem unless the joy of counting their children.

From one point of view, the city spent more on the high school training of Mrs. Marvin's son than she did. For of the \$800, the items of which she summarized for me, \$600 was spent on clothes and about \$170 for lunches. As he would have had to be clothed and fed under any circumstances the extra costs of high school attendance was largely a matter of street car fare and spending money. Naturally, if he had gone to work at 14, he would have contributed something more than his own living to the family pocket-book. But we are speaking of actual outlay.

What It Cost The City

If cost the city \$570 to put this boy through the four years. In 1923 the per capita cost of one year of high school was computed to be \$142.50. Surely this is a fact we ought to know.

But the major expenses are dismally small. With the public schools doing so little for their children

— and most spoken and written comment would testify that they are—do they behoove them in all fairness to be informed of the facts. How many people know what a large metropolitan high school spends in a year? Or how the sum is spent? Both those who believe we are paying out too much and those who complain that our municipalities are more stingy with public education than with any other department should examine one of these yearly budgets and judge the facts directly.

Perhaps both these groups would find it to their advantage to examine the ledger showing maximum expenditure. Hardly any two high schools in the country will have identical disbursements. For even if they obtain equal amounts from the school tax and have salary rates alike no two will have exactly the same enrollment. Certainly few if any secondary schools are spending as much as the largest high school in New York City. This institution is De Witt Clinton, located in the west central section and enrolling over 8000 pupils, all of whom are boys. As for its budget, it compares over one million dollars a year.

And—teach!—are extraordinarily habituated to the mention of a million dollars. To make a real splash with this fact one should drop it at the feet of the Minister of Education in France. I can imagine his gasp: "Non, non! For one school? And a free school? It is not possible!" And I could wish that his excitement over the details of this enormous outlay were shared by the Mrs. Marvins of the United States where it is little realized that most of the secondary schools in France, England and Italy charge tuition.

Just Average as to Type

What sort of school is this that costs the taxpayers so much? One with elaborate structure and lavish equipment? Not at all. To be sure, the main building, now nearly 20 years old, is, together with its land valued at over \$1,000,000. But new high schools in New York are now putting three or four times that figure. Moreover, since it is a general preparatory school, it possesses none of the apparatus so expensive to install and maintain required by vocational and technical training centers. Aside from the library, art, commercial and science departments, there is no deviation from the familiar type of classroom, with its one-armed chairs, blackboards and teacher's desk.

"If that's the case," I hear Mr. Taxpayer say, "the school must be so expensive to run on fads and fopperies. How about all the stunts these boys do aside from their studies? Who pays for them?"

It is far from the intention of Dr. Francis Paul, the principal of De Witt Clinton, to deny the stress laid upon interests outside the classroom. "Such natural outlets of youth," he says, "as athletics, dramatics, the school journal and magazine, the orchestra, clubs of every kind—these social activities are encouraged here. Under proper guidance they offer an excellent supplement to the prescribed course of study." Faculty members help to make the policies of each one of these groups, but place upon the boys' shoulders the responsibility of management.

O, yes, indeed, "stunts" are made an inherent part of the life of this

school. Nevertheless, admission of this fact does not advance the questioning taxpayer one bit in his attempt to find out about that million. For all these enterprises are carried on by what is called "The General Organization." Every pupil belongs to it and pays a small annual fee. With that tax as capital, this society, with the aid of special committees, finances and manages every undertaking of the school. Thus it becomes both an experience in self-government and an effective mechanism for the support of mutual ventures. Not one of these projects involves the city in the outlay of a cent.

It is, therefore, directly to the budget of De Witt Clinton that the money turns for the facts. Clearly its few significant items reveal the way in which a general school in the ordinary course of instruction draws so large a sum from the public purse. In the first place, the professional personnel includes over 300 men and women. This numerous staff has the definite grading of an army. Head of it all is the principal. He is assisted by the men in charge of the four annexes and by an assistant principal. There are also business managers and head teachers. Behind them are marshaled 265 assistant, special and substitute teachers. Five librarians and 12 clerks complete the company. The pay roll for these 306 people constitutes the great bulk of the budget.

Cause of Poor Financing

Of course there is complete agreement among all those interested in education that we are paying our teachers too little. Dr. J. L. Tilday, supervisor of New York high schools, stated in a recent interview that, "because of insufficient salaries, we not only fail to get the big men in education that we should have, but we are obliged to take many poor teachers." Nobody disputes this authority. Yet the scale of pay is rapidly rising. In 1920 the New York teacher salaries were paid by Dr. W. Clinton, the teacher's salary at least at \$1900 a year. It is easy to see, therefore, that with this as a minimum, the total mounts rapidly. Head teachers average about \$2500, and heads of annexes from \$4200 to \$4380. Too little—agreed. Yet the aggregate of these salaries is more than \$75,600 a month, or over \$900,000 a year.

"What would you like to pay your teachers?" Dr. Paul was asked. He smiled at this bait, and shook his head. "I'll answer the question this way," he said. "If I had to pay the number of really talented teachers in my school that I have now, I could begin to solve some of my most pressing problems. And you know talent is paid for nowadays. I cannot compete with outside offers."

Then he turned from this issue to a defense of his rank and file. "People say we are paying too much for the quality of teaching nowadays. They're always barking back to the good old times, when, they assert, there was no thoroughness in our schools. It is true that we are not thorough enough. But why you think how much is expected of a teacher nowadays—that he not only has to be master of the subjects he teaches, know something of pedagogy and possess general intelligence, but that he also must be a personality, a man of force and character—I think it's amazing how nearly we approximate a standard. Whatever we are paying, it's little enough."

Among other things expected of a teacher in De Witt Clinton is a great knowledge of the history of education. Acting as counsel on boys' committees, organizing the "squads" of pupils who help with office work and with discipline, extending class work through the language, debating, story-writing, and camera clubs—all such general school service is accomplished by faculty members outside teaching hours. None of this activity is paid for. Therefore, large as the salary budget may seem, it does not reveal everything that the pupils are, consequently, the parents and taxpayers are paid for the teachers.

The other pay roll included in this budget is more nearly an actual picture of working hours. Janitorial service requires the outlay of over \$30,000 a year. That figure merely covers wages; \$50,000 more must be spent for maintenance. Does that seem a large bill? Remember that main buildings and annexes together are in constant use by a group of people who were gathered together in a single community, with its one-armed chairs, blackboards and teacher's desk.

"If that's the case," I hear Mr. Taxpayer say, "the school must be so expensive to run on fads and fopperies. How about all the stunts these boys do aside from their studies? Who pays for them?"

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THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City

LESSON 16

Only 2% of America's population is "well-to-do," and only 3% ever accumulates \$5000 or more, according to government statistics.

All right to indemnity is forfeited when documents, money or valuable are mailed without being registered or insured.

Co-operative housing, in the sense that tenants own their domiciles, engenders a spirit of thrift.

Isn't the status quo of the world partially, if not wholly, dependent upon our adherence to the sacred precepts of Americans?

Sums lost by the public through fraudulent bankruptcies, by embezzlers and check raisers total billions of dollars annually.

Goals that are always "a little farther on" invite a persistency of effort that becomes praiseworthy.

NOTE TO STUDENT DERIVATIVE WORDS PRONOUNCE
"all-right" "status" statistician partiality statistics indemnify
etc., in next lesson rightful dependable domiciles adherence
rightfully indemnify forfeiture summarize status quo
spiritually totally fraudulent

[Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

School and Museum in Bristol

Bristol, England

Special Correspondence
T

HE school children of Bristol, when their autumn mid-term break occurred, were found visiting the museum and art gallery individually—and independently in large numbers. The reason for this admirable interest in archaeology and art is the close collaboration which constantly goes on between the education department and the museum of the city. The children had the benefit of both the expert knowledge

of the director and his staff had the opportunity of giving the teachers who were to lead the parties the benefit of their technical knowledge of the exhibits was held before the children's visits, and the children, when they came, were instructed by their own teachers. The disadvantage was thus avoided of the giving of lectures to the children by museum officials unaccustomed to the work of bringing facts and illustrations home to the intelligence of the young. The children had the benefit of both the expert knowledge

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THE HOME FORUM

Will the Modern Critic Ponder?

A CRITIC is one who attempts to limit the arts to his own field of appreciation. Who conforms to his taste or to the set of given rules is art; what fails to conform is not art. His sympathies may be large and his understanding acute, in which case his opinion will have value; more often, especially in modern days, he will indulge his eccentricities at the expense of many misguided readers. But whatever his merit, his task is always to persuade the flood into what he considers to be its proper channel and to dam up all other means of escape.

Yet with the coming of spring, the waters overflow their banks and roar down the hillside through a thousand unsuspected courses; new rivulets gush out of old beds, and all through the air rings the brawling of the freshets. Then, for awhile, the critics contend among themselves. There are those who would let the stream flow into the old watercourse, and those who would abandon the old completely in favor of the new. Concessions are made, positions are shifted, many a spring which has refreshed the thirsty is forgotten awhile, and many a noisy till of surface water charted with the solemnity due to a river, until suddenly the summer heat dries it up and it is no more.

Formerly, none but great names commanded the attention of the public. Therefore the errors of criticism, though conspicuous, were few. But the case is changed. When Aristotle or Dr. Johnson's light well have held the mob of book reviewers; most of whom do not know an anapest from an iamb, gush in, voicing the most extraordinary dogmas, dogmas concealed in ignorance and expressed in split infinitives. But more fantastic than the dogmas themselves, is the arrogance which imposes them of permanent significance. Even when the names of noted men are affixed to theories of poetry they are transitory. Consider a few of them. Poetry is the expression of emotion, and is aware of the transitory quality of what we were witnessing. They sat, perhaps, not near enough to observe the trembling of the paper maché crags or the uncertain legs of the dragon, as he spat forth his red fire.

How soon these properties moulder in the discard! It is only ten years since the Imagists issued their now forgotten manifesto, yet already it is more archaic than Beowulf; it has descended to that limbo where roam the doctors of philosophy and other legendary monsters. Even the authors of it seem to have forgotten it in practice, for the "image" is not now held in occupation, and two of them have taken to volunteering. Furthermore, the entire group is out of fashion among the standard writers of the day, who have as much respect for the early and comparatively timidous revolt as Trotsky for Kerensky's modest efforts.

The row of critical works on my shelves, winks at me with their faded gold eyes, and I wink back at them. As I look at them, their blinding faded, their leaves yellowed, and their opinions muddled and more yet muddled, the tears, I confess, to my own laughter, with which one regards quarreling children. Out of the four or five thousand pages, possibly a score of pronouncements have stood, and they are so general as to be capable of any interpretation. No

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Light

It is the crimson, not the gray,
That charms the twilight of all time;
It is the promise of the day
That makes the starry sky sublime.
—Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Emerson in the Yosemite Valley

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Early in the afternoon, when we place I started for I was going up the forest of the unnamed trees and the top of the ridge, after all the reached Clark's Station, I was surprised to see the party dismount and wait the coming of the party next day. But since Emerson was so soon gone, I concluded to stop with him. He hardly spoke a word all evening, yet it was a great pleasure to be with him, warming in the light of his face as at a fire. It would make, praised the beauty and fragrance of Sequoia flame, told how the great trees would stand about us transfigured in pure light, while the stars looked down between the great domes; ending by urging them to come on and make an immortal Emerson night of it. But the house habit was not to be overcome, nor the strange dread of past night to give way to the gladness which is now. There is more than one prominent critic who even now work toward such an end. For in literature, there is no such thing as an extinct issue; what seems so is merely resting in suspension to be aroused again with the next swing of the pendulum. Already Tennyson is emerging from brief neglect, and I have heard one of the most prominent of modern poets advise a restoration of Longfellow.

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With such an historical background, is it not surprising that as evidence piles up against the arbitrary method critics should commit themselves always more boldly? Great names were never hurled down so casually as today; standards never so quickly set, success and destruction. We arise in the morning to behold an entirely new landscape in the domain of Poetry. But we are not alarmed; all might we have heard the rumble of shifting scenery, the shrill contentions of the ninety and nine stage managers; and we know that the prospect before us is in the nature of a setting before which a few minor poets will come out, speak their pieces, and, having received the applause of their clique, retire to the wings never to appear again.

The first time this occurred, there was great to do among the conscientious, who were aware of the transitory quality of what we were witnessing. They sat, perhaps, not near enough to observe the trembling of the paper maché crags or the uncertain legs of the dragon, as he spat forth his red fire.

How soon these properties moulder in the discard! It is only ten years since the Imagists issued their now forgotten manifesto, yet already it is more archaic than Beowulf; it has descended to that limbo where roams the doctors of philosophy and other legendary monsters. Even the authors of it seem to have forgotten it in practice, for the "image" is not now held in occupation, and two of them have taken to volunteering. Furthermore, the entire group is out of fashion among the standard writers of the day, who have as much respect for the early and comparatively timidous revolt as Trotsky for Kerensky's modest efforts.

And now, at this indiscernible moment, George Moore comes blundering into the muck like a determined and bewildered beetle. Here is yet another theory—this time of "pure poetry"—and an anthology of examples. Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer, who has frenziedly applauded both theory and anthology in the columns of the Saturday Review, thus summarized the thesis: "Poetry, if proceeded, was diluted, lost," by thought; thought shifted, changed its forms and convictions; it was not valid beyond very short reaches of time; pure poetry was the poetry of things. And, in support of this, the lyrics of Shakespeare were mentioned. Happy example!

Mr. Moore is trying to limit poetry to his own field of appreciation. His field is not large. He is to be found in manner but in matter, false. There is no need to question the obviously questionable tenets of this thesis. Nor is there any reason to withhold from Mr. Moore the praise due to anyone who admires the lyrics of Shakespeare. But it is not from the examples that such a theory must be judged; it is from the omissions. The lyrics of Shakespeare may be pressed into the service of this monstrous theory, but what of the sonnets? What of Shelley, of Emily Dickinson? Indeed, this new doctrine would leave us little to add and less to admire. Mr. Moore is made dogma from his most graceful shortcomings.

When we behold a writer of Mr. Moore's standing involving himself thus rashly, our complaint against the small fry becomes less legitimate. It is unfortunate that as the need for farsighted and scholarly criticism grows ever more limited, it is tiresome to be confronted with offshoots of the aesthetic movement in one form or another. And it is annoying, when we protest, to be invited to read the works of Mr. Guest and Mr. Service, as though there were no wide ground between pretense and reality. But these aspects of the matter are not important. What chiefly concerns us is the resulting confusion in the art of poetry. Old dogmas may have been erroneous, but they were unfixed. We have not one error alone to deal with now, we have a thousand errors.

Yet behind the scenes, the great work goes on. Poets will not cease from thought because thought is not. The Mr. George Moore's particular province; they will not drop their tools at the summons to revolt; they will not exchange voluntary service to beauty for the license of the publicity agent. Somewhere, far from the arc lights and the flash lights, the lamp burns on. And we may be sure that what has happened in the past will happen again; the room which survives will include many which the critics have praised and many which they have condemned. Survival is unrelated to professional criticism.

And we would recommend that the modern critic ponder this fact.

R. H.



Summer Evening. From a Painting by Christian Skredsvig

The "Ocean-Say" Call

The road that is commonly re-paved to lead to manhood was taken by the infant Jacob, as we have seen, in a fashion having no especial claim to originality. Nor can anything out of the customary be promised before he had passed several milestones. The first word which Margaret taught him was Daddy, and for a season everybody was greeted as Daddy, even Granmer Burley. And later, with the same fine contempt of invidious distinctions, the vesper star glowing on high through evening's lilac was declared by him to be a moon.

But one particular phenomenon

there was, swimming into his ever-widening ken, that never from the moment in which he first observed it did he confuse with any other phenomenon, earthly or heavenly.

"Clifft, stathls, lighthouse, ocean-say," big Jake would repeat again and again as he stood in the garden holding little Jake on his arm and turning to the various features of the surrounding landscape, in a clumsy endeavor to instruct his offspring upon the geography of Tide's End and its environs. "Clifft, stathls, lighthouse, ocean-say, Clifft, stathls,

lighthouse, ocean-say." Now Jake was familiar.

For a long time the child was content during geography lesson to nestle against his father's blue-gauzy bosom, so cosy was the great safe cradle of that encreling arm, so satisfying the smell of the salt water that had soaked into the coarse woolly texture and the smell of calloused fingers alternately captured and clung to by tiny fingers whose touch turned them gently.

Then came a day when Margaret allowed himself to be swept into a seventh heaven without thinking about it. And the infant gurgled the word a second time.

His father was inclined to shout for Granmer Burley to come out of her kitchen and share in the delight of this new and unexpected development when he chanced to behold Margaret's face. A shadow was fallen across the happiness which had shown there. . . . And yet it had vanished almost as soon as it came, as though Margaret realized it had no right to be there at all.

And there she was in another minute, smiling and clapping her hands together and singing out "Ocean-say, ocean-say," with as much enthusiasm as though the word had the best-sounding syllables in the language—Thomas Moult, in "The Comely Lass."

An Architectural Caprice

Just as the Basilica of St. Mark, with its sumptuous exterior, recalls the greatness and the conquests of the Venetian people, the Palace of the Doges, which lifts its severe mass beside the temple, occupying one whole side of the Piazzetta, forces a realization of the incomparable power exercised over the city by the magistracy of the Republic, with its dark counsels and its tribunals with their inquisitorial policies, characteristic of a nation that existed in perpetual conspiracy.

The Palace of the Doges forms a chapter by itself, and a most brilliant one, in the history of architecture. No other monument in the world possesses the slightest claim to family connection with this one.

It is beautiful; its ivory-tinted marbles and rose-coloured mosaics glow in the sunshine; its white lambent battlements are reflected like ripples of nacre in the undulating waters by the Riva degli Schiavoni.

The palace seems almost aerial, sustained as are the outer walls by rows of solid and undecorated pointed arches, supported by short and very heavy shafts; and above this runs a second collar of lighter and more slender columns which gracefully carry rosettes, where the stone, carved and hollowed with a kiss by way of inconsequential variety.

The kiss was ignored, of course, but on this fiftieth occasion the lesson was followed with unusual attention. The child watched his father's lips as they formed each syllable, he watched his mother's hand, a dimpling signpost to the great world beyond the white-painted barrier at the fall of the garden.

The lesson drew to its close, seeming an inconclusive as ever. Then the tiny face screwed up, threatening a storm, threatening a sneeze (after the universal fashion of babies), threatening any mortal thing, however except that which came of it.

The storm passed over, the sneeze passed over the bewildering pucker gradually smoothed itself; and at last, after a very anxious time intended for the two people looking on, the mouth that hitherto had been content to utter such simple words as "Daddy," and the like, gave forth a sound that honored neither the simple-syllabled cliff, nor the more ambitious stathls (which Jake had pronounced during the lesson as "stehls"), nor the lighthouse; but the triple-syllabled, the most ambitious object of them all—the ocean-say!

At any rate, his father declared the gurgling noise to be a pronunciation of ocean-say.

"Ocean-say," echoed big Jacob, in "In the Land of Art."

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STOCKS TURN DOWNWARD IN BRISK MARKET

Pressure Against Indus-
trial and Railroads
Causes Heavy Tone

Weakness of several varied issues, including Bethlehem Steel, Chesapeake & Ohio and Seaboard Air Line preferred, unsettled the New York Stock Market at today's opening, and turned the general trend downward. American Can dropped a point, and Mack Trucks fell back 3 1/2. New Haven was an outstanding exception, according to an announcement that the road refunding program had been successfully completed.

Rumors that coming annual earnings reports would be disappointing contributed to the selling of industrial shares.

Offerings increased in volume and included many standard railroad issues, which showed little resistance to selling. The market was down 2 points. Locomotive stocks, 2 points; "Katy" preferred 2 1/2, and losses of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Southern Pacific, Frisco, Baltimore & Ohio, United States Steel, Republic Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, American Smelting, Pressed Steel Car and "Ric."

Among the oil stocks which were hammered down were Pan-American "B," Pacific and Central Asphalt.

Foreign currency rates were rallying at the opening. French francs were steady at 31.5 cents.

Sharp Reactions

Bears threw large blocks of stock into the market during the first hour, forcing recessions of 1 to 5 1/2 points in scores of issues. Investors moved 5 1/2, 10 and 15 points in Steel Car, Assar, Dry Goods 5 1/2, and

Phillips Petroleum, Universal Pipe

common and preferred, Kelsey Wheel,

Sloss-Sheffield, National Lead and Gulf.

Mobil & Northern preferred sold 2 1/2 to 3 points below last week's closing.

Resumption of bullish operations in Jordan Motors, which was bid up 2 points to above 49, and Frisco 2 1/2, Pacific, which touched a record top at 54 1/2, guided the general list around, and called started in Baldwin, American Can and Mack Trucks. Call money renewed at 31 1/2 per cent.

Heavy selling brought a minimum in all quotations after the opening, followed by a momentary rise in the railroads in sympathy with the 3-point advance in Atchison. Du Pont dropped 3 points despite the increase in the annual dividend to 10 per cent basis. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe yielded 6 and Commercial Solvents 5 1/2.

Bonds Reactionary

Reactionary tendencies predominated in today's bond trading, with prices in all classes of securities crashing before a general onslaught of selling.

French obligations, which held firm in the face of heavy selling in the bonds traded readily today, although the current recovered.

Losses of a point or so were recorded by most of the governmental, municipal and railroad issues. Selling of the domestic issues was led by the Trust, Erie and Seaboard. "Katy" Erie and a variety of other semi-speculative issues. New Haven bonds, however, reflecting the success of the road's refunding, moved upward counter to the general trend.

Following the reaction in oil stocks, bonds of these companies developed pronounced weakness. Sinclair Consolidated 6, breaking 2 1/2 points. Sugar and coffee company obligations also were down 1 to 2 points.

The \$35,000,000 Polish loan, offered today, was oversubscribed.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Calls: New York 3 1/2%; Boston 3 1/2%; Outside coml paper 3 1/2%; Year money 4 1/2%; Customers' coml loans 4; Individual coml. loans 4.

Last: Today previous Bar silver in New York 63¢; Bar silver in London .32¢; Bar gold in London .86¢; Mexican dollars 52¢.

Clearing House Figures

Bar silver in New York .63¢; Bar silver in London .32¢; Bar gold in London .86¢; Mexican dollars 52¢.

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks
Under 20 days .2%; 20-30 days .2%; 30-60 days .2%; Less than 90 days .2%; 60-90 days .2%; 90-180 days .2%; 180-360 days .2%; 360-600 days .2%; 600-900 days .2%; 900-1200 days .2%; 1200-1800 days .2%; 1800-2400 days .2%; 2400-3000 days .2%; 3000-3600 days .2%; 3600-4200 days .2%; 4200-4800 days .2%; 4800-5400 days .2%; 5400-6000 days .2%; 6000-6600 days .2%; 6600-7200 days .2%; 7200-7800 days .2%; 7800-8400 days .2%; 8400-9000 days .2%; 9000-10000 days .2%; 10000-11000 days .2%; 11000-12000 days .2%; 12000-13000 days .2%; 13000-14000 days .2%; 14000-15000 days .2%; 15000-16000 days .2%; 16000-17000 days .2%; 17000-18000 days .2%; 18000-19000 days .2%; 19000-20000 days .2%; 20000-21000 days .2%; 21000-22000 days .2%; 22000-23000 days .2%; 23000-24000 days .2%; 24000-25000 days .2%; 25000-26000 days .2%; 26000-27000 days .2%; 27000-28000 days .2%; 28000-29000 days .2%; 29000-30000 days .2%; 30000-31000 days .2%; 31000-32000 days .2%; 32000-33000 days .2%; 33000-34000 days .2%; 34000-35000 days .2%; 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ALLEN CAPTURES AMERICAN TITLE

Is New Amateur Speed-Skating Champion—Moore Wins Maxwell Trophy

DIAMOND TROPHY STANDING

Skater and Home	Points
P. G. Gorman, Chicago	160
C. P. Gorman, St. John	140
Valentine Blais, Lake Placid	80
Allen, Farrell, Saranac Lake	50
Joseph Moore, New York	30
Lake Placid	20
LAKE PLACID TROPHY STANDING	20
Skater and Home	Points
O'Neill Farrell, Chicago	160
Allen, Farrell, Chicago	140
Lion Morris, New York	40
Roy McWhirter, Chicago	40
Edmund May, New York	30
Edward May, New York	30
Robert Hearn, New York	20
MAXWELL TROPHY STANDING	20
Skater and Home	Points
Joseph Moore, New York	160
C. P. Gorman, St. John	140
Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid	270
Allen, Farrell, Saranac Lake	180
William Steinmetz, Chicago	120
Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake	120
Roy McWhirter, Chicago	110

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 16.—F. J. Allen of Chicago was crowned amateur speed skating ace of America and unofficial champion of the world yesterday when he forced C. P. Gorman, of St. John, N. E., defending champion, throughout the 440-yard event of the American diamond trophy championship, to give up his lead, running his total points up to 100. Gorman led throughout the race and came within one-fifth of a second of the record time he established last year at Saranac Lake. His time yesterday was 34.4-seconds.

Joseph Moore, of New York City, placed third in the 440 to clinch the 300-point Maxwell trophy with 310 points.

O'Neill Farrell of Chicago, won his fifth successive race and the Lake Placid trophy by taking the 440-yard event in 34.4-seconds, equaling Gorman's time in the national contest.

Allen defeated Gorman, first last year, in the national and international championships. Allen previously had won the international title at Saranac Lake. No records were broken this year, due to ice and weather conditions. The Chicago skater made times which approximated several established marks.

Farrar's feat in capturing the Lake Placid trophy was the climax of this, his first year in the senior skating class. He won all five events, the first five of the trophy and placed third in the final three-mile race, which was won by Lou Morris of New York.

Morris now retains permanent possession of the Maxwell trophy, which will not again be contested. It was presented by H. L. Maxwell of New York for award to the skater first winning 300 points in competition at Lake Placid. The trophy, chartered to the Lake Placid, a member of the American Olympic skating team, had held the lead for the cup with 270 points. Gorman finished second to

American Diamond Trophy, 440-Yard—Won by C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. E.; Allen, Farrell, Chicago; Joseph Moore, New York, third. Time—34.4.

American Diamond Trophy, Three-Mile—Won by Valentine Blais, Lake Placid; C. P. Gorman, St. John, second; Joseph Moore, New York, third. Time—54.6.

Lake Placid Trophy, 440-Yard—Won by O'Neill Farrell, Chicago; Roy McWhirter, New York; Edmund May, New York, third. Time—36.4.

Lake Placid Trophy, Three-Mile—Won by Valentine Blais, Lake Placid; Edmund May, New York; Edward Murphy, Chicago, second; O'Neill Farrell, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 51.5.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL WILL HOLD SWAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16 (Special)—Bowlers from Minneapolis and St. Paul will resume attack on the Maples in the international bowling tournament here today, following their victory over the home team to out-of-town pin tumblers who established new leaders in all events. Tonight is Fraternal night and teams of Elks, Masons, Kiwanians and many other Twin City organizations will hold sway.

TILDEN SHOWS FINE FORM IN TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—W. T. Tilden, United States champion, displayed his finest indoor play Saturday in the final rounds of the annual invitation tournament of Heights Casino, together with some that was not so good, though much in style, defeating successively W. M. Washburn and Dean Mathey, and in doubles, when with Neil Sullivan, the young Philadelphian who is his latest protégé, he defeated Harry Brunle and J. S. McCoy in the opening round, though his service to the latter was not so good.

In the doubles, Tilden was again the dominant figure, while his service and as usual in rallies. Against Brunle and McCoy, service was the deciding factor, the score being 7-5, 6-4, with a single break in each set.

Hunter and Vosbeck, two young bowlers for the duos, however, L. B. Dailey, Jr., and F. C. Anderson, had a hard struggle on their hands to oust the winners. The score was 6-4, 7-6, 6-4, a single break, in sets, settled by Dailey losing on the first Vosbeck in the second, and Anderson in the third.

SWEDISH GIRL BREAKS WATER RECORD TWICE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16—What officials said was the greatest series of women's national water polo championships ever held in the United States ended here Saturday with the 300-yard medley championship featuring the Swedes.

Miss Carla Nilsson, member of the 1920 Swedish Olympic team, and now affiliated with the Women's Swimming Association of New York, scored a brilliant victory in this event while breaking the record which she first set.

Her time in this race was 2m. 29.1-5s, better than the record made by Miss Charlotte Carson, of London, England.

G. B. Woods, of New York, and E. T. Tredwell, No. 1 on Crescent Athletic Club, defeated his clubmate, J. W. Ivens, 15-8, 15-6.

Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, fresh from his match with Cornell, was the fourth winner, and the Montclair Athletic Club player had a hard task to dispose of Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, who was especially restored to Class A this season, after being ranked in past years. The score was 15-11, 2-15, 15-12. The swimmer was 15-11,

NATIONAL CLASS B INDIVIDUAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP Fourth Round

W. E. Cheneau, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. W. Woods, Harvard Club, 15-5, 15-12.

E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-14.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. W. Ivens, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-5, 15-12.

H. O'Connor, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-15, 15-12.

WALTHOUR AND McNAMARA WIN CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Robert Walthour started off its 1925 season with a 4-10-3 victory over Bowdoin College, Saturday, Jan. 22. The team, son of a famous bicycle race of former days, won the race Saturday won the six-day bicycle race ending here at 11 o'clock before a crowd twice as large as the Coliseum to capacity.

Yale Swimmers Win and Break Records

Elis Appear on Way to Another Title—Princeton Defeats Columbia

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (Special)—That Yale University is coming back into its own in indoor swimming circles is evident in the opinion of those in the Elis, who defeated the University of Pennsylvania at Carnegie Pool Saturday by 52 points to 11 while the Ells waterpolo team made it a clean slate for the Blue by 52 to 11.

Not only did Yale win the swimming meet by a wide margin, but the Elis, in the course of the meet, made a new world's record, a new inter-collegiate record for a 15-yard relay and a new league record.

The new relay record for the 200-yard relay race was for the 200-yard relay race and it is 1m. 37s. The men who composed the team were J. D. Bronson Jr., 26, J. W. Hall, 27s, P. W. Dickey, 26, and Fred C. Hall, 26.

The old record was made by the Illinois Athletic Club and John Weissmuller, was a member of that team.

Half not only figured in the new world's relay record, but made the Elis' record in the 15-yard relay, too.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16 (Special)—Toronto St. Patricks remained tied for second place in the National Hockey League with Canada, in their 3-1 victory over the League-leading Hamilton team here Saturday night. The victory was the second for the locals over the leaders this season, both being by the same margin.

The first period produced the best of the night. The winners started a two-goal lead and the defense players kept Hamilton from getting the ball across to the Elis.

In the second period, the Elis' forwards had a decided margin on the play and it was only the spectators, in the visitors' goal, that kept the ball from reaching double figures.

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ST. PATRICKS AND CANADIENS EVEN

Second Place Teams Keep Pace—Ottawa Stays in Running, Beating Montreal

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

<table

RADIO

Committee Outlines "Ideal" Radio Announcer's Voice

Rate, Pitch and Stress Variation, Formality and Distinctness, Points Used in Judging

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Special)—The ideal radio announcer has at last been described and classified. The findings of the Radio Voice Technique Committee at the meeting held on Feb. 4, in the studios of station WJZ, of the Radio Corporation of America, New York City, have created a standard to which the 1500 or more members of the new profession of radio announcer may look for guidance in their work.

The committee included many leading figures of educational, scientific, journalistic, and dramatic circles in New York City. Their decision as incorporated in the tabular report of the Radio Voice Technique Committee, is as truly representative of the opinion of the great American public as could be desired. The report was based upon the results of research conducted by Richard C. Borden, M. A., Sc. B., and Alvin C. Busse, M. A., co-directors of the National Radio Voice Service.

The necessary characteristics of the ideal radio announcer were found to be seven in number, and the nature of each was determined by the following seven tests. (1) Average rate test; (2) rate variation test; (3) average pitch test; (4) pitch variation test; (5) stress variation test; (6) formality test; (7) distinctness test. The digest of the decisions of the committee members on each test established the nature of the ideal radio announcer.

The ideal radio announcer should speak at an average rate of approximately 145 words per minute.

The ideal radio announcer should introduce his announcements marked changes in rate pace.

The ideal radio announcer should have a voice of low middle range.

The ideal radio announcer should introduce into his announcements marked pitch variation (avoidance of monotone).

The ideal radio announcer should introduce into his announcements marked stress variations.

The ideal radio announcer should adapt his style to the general content of the program.

The ideal radio announcer should speak with a moderate distinctness. The committee's decision as to the

relative importance of the various characteristics of the announcer contains some unexpected features. Rate of delivery is most important, stress variations are second, distinctness is third, average pitch is fourth, pitch variations are fifth, changes in rate pace are sixth, and degree of formality is least important of all.

It would seem from the comments made by various members of the committee that perfect co-ordination between mental and vocal activity is greatly to be desired in any radio announcer, and absolutely essential to the ideal impressario of the air.

"Vowel elongation is 'bad'" is one of the findings. Provincialisms are objectionable in most cases. "Foreign dialects are entirely out of place" is another brief statement.

"Nasal tone quality and harsh tone quality are unsatisfactory because the effect is unpleasantly amplified in the majority of loudspeakers" would support the finding.

This type of set is said to be well adapted for a location such as the Hotel Roosevelt because of the amount of interference likely to be picked up from the many electrical lines running to Grand Central Terminal when an outdoor antenna is used. The loop has directional properties so that by turning it in different directions much of the interference is said to be avoided.

Hotel Roosevelt Will Rent Sets to Guests

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 16

A RADIO service for guests at the Hotel Roosevelt will be put into operation this week, according to an announcement just made by that hotel in the Grand Central Terminal zone. A card will be placed in each room announcing that for the convenience of the guests the management will place a six-tube portable receiver on the premises for a nominal rental price. The sets are to be in the office of the electrician and can be rented by telephoning to him.

Twelve sets have been ordered from the Operadio Corporation of Chicago, Ill., and Edward C. Fogg, manager of the Roosevelt, said that more will be secured in the event of the demand so warranting. The Operadio set resembles a suitcase. A loop antenna is built into the top which can be unfolded and made to fit into a small sack in which it can be revolved.

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FULL SYMPHONY ENSEMBLE FOR KDKA SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

The Westinghouse Symphony Orchestra is the latest addition to the radio program features transmitted from KDKA, the pioneer broadcasting station, and, although this new organization has only been on the air for a short time it is a most welcome one which has been well received by admirers of the Westinghouse station.

The new symphony is composed of some of the leading artists from the best symphony organizations and foremost musicians in Pittsburgh. It is under the direction of Victor Sauer, musical director of KDKA and director of several musical organizations which broadcast from the Pittsburgh transmitting station.

The formation of the new symphony under Sauer's direction does not mean that the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, which has been in existence for more than three years and has been recognized as one of the mainstays of the Westinghouse radio programs, will be discontinued. The Westinghouse Symphony Orchestra will render symphony programs over KDKA every Sunday afternoon from 2:30 to 4 o'clock.

The first program of this orchestra was transmitted from the Pittsburgh Post-Westinghouse studio of KDKA on Jan. 25, when the 186th anniversary of Robert Burns was fittingly celebrated by a splendid program essentially made up of Scotch music in honor of the famous poet.

The proposed schedules are ordered suspended for 120 days.

MANITOBA HAS ACTIVE RADIO ASSOCIATION

Improvement of Radiocasting Is Aim of Membership

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba is now leading all the other provinces of Canada in the steps it has taken to aid the development of radio, according to J. E. Lowe, radio commissioner of the Manitoba Government telephone system which operates the radiocasting Station CKY. It is the only province which has an organization devoted to the improvement of radiocasting programs, and to the establishment of regulations which will aid the growth of radio in all its branches, this organization being known as the Associated Radio of Manitoba, and comprising not only radio users but representatives of retail and wholesale merchants dealing in radio equipment.

The association has drawn up several recommendations, the principal of which is to present to the Dominion Government, with the endorsement of the Provincial Government, the first of these deals with the financing of radiocasting stations in Canada, and suggests that the Dominion Government give the proceeds obtained from the issuance of licenses to receiving stations, to the radiocasting stations to defray the expense of operation. As a means of assisting in the collection of license fees, it is suggested that names and addresses be obtained from buyers of radio equipment these to be forwarded to the local stations. Other suggestions include proper methods of tuning in reduction of interference to a minimum, reallocation of wavelengths to avoid interference, and the fixing of uniform radio regulations for the whole of Canada.

At the darkest time of its war experience, the Canadian Government, which it will present to the Dominion Government, with the endorsement of the Provincial Government. The first of these deals with the financing of radiocasting stations in Canada, and suggests that the Dominion Government give the proceeds obtained from the issuance of licenses to receiving stations, to the radiocasting stations to defray the expense of operation. As a means of assisting in the collection of license fees, it is suggested that names and addresses be obtained from buyers of radio equipment these to be forwarded to the local stations. Other suggestions include proper methods of tuning in reduction of interference to a minimum, reallocation of wavelengths to avoid interference, and the fixing of uniform radio regulations for the whole of Canada.

At the annual meeting of the Peoples Gas Company, President Samuel Zwick, of the Peoples Gas Co., New York, told the members of the Peoples Gas Co. that the stockholders had

granted him \$100,000 to use for the year 1924.

In addition, the company plans to accept the \$100,000 given by Mr. Zwick, and to use the same for the purchase of new stock and bonds. The latter is a corporation formed at the time of loss of gas earnings to finance important additions to the facilities of the Peoples Gas company.

Directors of the Commonwealth Edison Company have voted to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$125,000,000. The \$15,000 increase will be used to give the company the right to subscribe to \$10,000,000 of the new stock at par.

As the stock of the company is now selling around \$159 a share, the subscription rights will be valuable.

The prospective change in capitalization is the sixth since 1909, when the capital stock was \$30,000,000. The present rate of dividend, 8 per cent, has been paid for the last 12 years, and in that time earnings applicable to dividends have increased from 41.4 per cent in 1914 to 11.21 per cent in 1923.

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MARRISON, N. Y.—Subject to Oct. furnished, unfurnished, lovely six-room suburban home, acre ground; cement street; convenient to shopping, schools, church, fruit, barn, poultry yard; commute Grand Central (middle-class couple will board if desired). Tel. 5252.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The waters of metropolitan journalism, never too placid, have been more than usually stirred by a proposition made in good faith by the Christian Century to the newspaper owners of Chicago, and reading substantially as follows:

Crime News and Logic

Gentlemen — We cannot doubt that as citizens you who control the great newspaper readers of Chicago share with all your intelligent and responsible readers a grave concern for the evil effects which the press is having upon the moral life of the community. Our proposal is this: That you, the proprietors of the daily press of Chicago, agree together upon a united shift of news emphasis for one month.

It could be decided that all the newspapers of Chicago would for thirty days "play down" crime, bestiality and the sordid aspects of life and "play up" those really significant events and constructive activities that make citizenship in such a city and such a land a high privilege.

We have not at hand the rejoinders of the Chicago journalists. Judging by the type of journalism in vogue in that city, we imagine that they are or will be pungent and virile. The youth seeking a pen who told the salesmen to "put in half a dozen trenchants and one or two faciles" was probably getting in training for a Chicago editorial post. But lacking the response of the Chicago press to the challenge of the Christian Century, we find interest in the comments of contemporaries nearer at hand.

The Boston Herald, for example, finds an analogy between deeds of crime and grade crossing accidents. "If no one spread the alarm about grade crossing accidents," it says, "they would be much more frequent than they are today." It thinks that laws are better enforced because publicity given to crime has awakened the people to the need for enforcement. May be that is the reason why the anti-prohibitionists are so keen about not only violating the prohibition law, but in telling the world, with some exaggeration, all about the violations. But we suspect the motive. If there were no stories published of the violation of the prohibition law, would there be more or fewer violations? We rather think that contempt for the law is bred by constantly harping upon its violation.

If this viewpoint is wrong, if in fact publicity is a deterrent to the commission of crime, why are the newspapers of today not logical enough to take the Newgate Calendar for their model and extend the amount of attention given to moral and criminal offenses? As a matter of fact, many of the newspapers which most earnestly uphold the theory of publicity as a deterrent to crime boast of the small space they allot to criminal news. The New York World, for example, retorts to the Christian Century's plea that New York papers do not emphasize crime anyway. It backs up its assertion with these figures of first-page "stories" on a single day:

Crime—World, 1 item; Times, 0; Herald Tribune, 1; American 0.

Foreign Affairs—World, 1; Times, 2; Herald Tribune, 2; American 2.

Political Affairs, United States—World, 3; Times, 4; Herald Tribune, 3; American 1.

Miscellaneous—World, 8; Times, 7; Herald Tribune, 10; American, 8.

The single crime story was the theft of \$40,000 in securities from a messenger, carried by two papers inconspicuously.

A very creditable showing! But if we are to accept the theory of publicity as a deterrent to crime, why make the story of the robbery of the messenger inconspicuous? The efficacy of the remedy ought to increase in proportion to the size of its type.

The attitude of our contemporaries is illegal. They should choose their line of defense and stick to it. If they really are subordinating crime news, as the World insists, more power to them, and may they persevere in their good work. But if they really think crime news is a deterrent to the commission of crime, they ought to print more of it, and not inconspicuously, but with all the typographical emphasis the office equipment permits.

In June of the present year, in the city of St. Paul, there will be observed the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Norwegian immigrants in the United States. It is expected that delegates and visitors from every state in the Union, from Canada, and from the homeland of these sturdy pioneers, will be in attendance, possibly to the number of 125,000 or 150,000. The particular event to be commemorated is the landing, in New York Harbor, on Oct. 9, 1825, of the sloop Restoration, carrying a band of courageous men and women seeking homes and fortunes in an alien land.

As one surveys the progress made by these people, their descendants, and the thousands of Americanized Norwegians who followed them into the great northwestern country, it seems that much more than a century must have elapsed in its accomplishment. An effort will be made to appropriately depict this progress, in a pageant to be held on what will be designated as "America Day." Similarly, on "Norway Day," there will be portrayed the history of the mother country from the most ancient period down to the present. In interesting contrast there will be shown a replica of the vessel supposed to have been used by Leif Ericson in his voyage of discovery, and one of the Restoration, the somewhat crude sailing vessel used by the pioneer group centuries later.

The capital city of Minnesota has been appropriately selected as the setting for this celebration. It is in the states of the old northwest, now more definitely referred to as the middle west, that the immigration from Norway and other Scandinavian countries centered. A century ago there was little to attract the newcomers to Canada. Had the development there been as far advanced as it was in Wisconsin and Minnesota, no doubt the Dominion would have been the goal of the immigrants, despite the fact that their preference was for residence under a

democracy, rather than in a land governed by a constitutional monarchy. But the search of the Norsemen has ever been for the land "farthest north." They, like the peoples of every other country, seem naturally to migrate along latitudinal lines. The tendency is almost invariably indicated by the movements of populations in the United States, as is apparent to anyone who cares to study the migration from east to west, and even from west to east, during the last hundred years.

It has been said to the credit of the Americanized Norsemen that they do not come within the classifications adopted by those who have been somewhat critically referred to in recent years as "hypophenates." They recognize no divided or dual fealty. In their schools and in their churches, as well as in their homes, they teach and practice all the cherished precepts of loyalty to the institutions of the land of their adoption. It is because of this that they have taken their places as leaders, in those states and communities where their numbers are great, in social, political and industrial life.

Naturally, in the celebration which is planned to commemorate the arrival of the pioneers in this movement which has meant much to the people of two friendly nations, there will be that commendable co-operation among those of the two races most concerned which will testify to the regard in which each is held by the other. No inherited rivalries remain, even if they ever existed.

In the day-by-day records of events in Europe, there is much which might, if badly interpreted, tend toward discouragement. But in any survey of the conditions in Europe as a whole there must be found many elements of the most heartening character. It is essential, therefore, that the cabled news should be placed in its proper perspective and should not be confounded with the general trend of things.

Undoubtedly progress in the direction of peace and prosperity has been made during the past year. No observer who takes a sufficiently broad view can be deceived. The relations between France and Germany, in spite of the impudent disputes, are vastly improved. Russia shows some signs of settling down, and is gradually being admitted into the comity of nations. England, which was on bad terms with its neighbor across the Channel, is now striving to act with its former ally. The misunderstanding between America and various European countries, including France, is being dissipated. Austria has been placed on its feet and Hungary has been saved from ruin. The relations between the countries of the Little Entente and the countries which formerly were the leaders of the "Rashmash Empire," are indisputably better. In short, there is ground for hope and confidence. Europe is setting to work to rehabilitate itself and to find, in forgetfulness of its old feuds, the basis for unity.

It is for the serious writer who endeavors to present a true picture of events to seize every possible occasion of giving a view of ensemble. It is for him not to be obsessed by the unfortunate fluctuations of public opinion, by the untoward circumstances which must necessarily arise. It is for him to keep in mind the goal for which everybody, consciously or unconsciously, is striving, and to remind his readers of the tremendous advance that is to be registered.

Many attempts have been made to define the duties of the correspondent and of the newspaper. Nothing is more difficult than to lay down hard and fast rules, but if a generalization be permitted, a partial definition may be given as follows: There should be an accurate but necessarily limited day-by-day record of the unfavorable or the apparently unfavorable features, but it should always be remembered that such a record is only a facet of the many-sided prism, and there should be, in addition, special attention constantly paid to the larger current of events and situations in which the daily eddies may prove to be of little or no apparent importance.

It is in this fashion the work of newspaper correspondents should be understood, and above all the test should be, not the power of the swift notations, but the ability to stand back from the whirling stream and take heed of its larger motion and general direction. Probably not enough attention is paid to the art of synthesizing the various and sometimes contradictory pieces of information which swim up like straws on the current.

Any wider view of Europe and its multitudinous happenings would, we are convinced, induce a sense of thankfulness and a belief that whatever may be the ups and downs of diplomatic action, the world is truly marching to better conceptions and happier relations.

Recent occurrences have tended to impress upon the thought of those who have given consideration to the matter the conviction, born of somewhat vague belief, that there is an increasing tendency, in the United States at least, to carry to unduly lengths the effort to reform the unregenerate and, the vicious by an unwise tempering of justice with what, in the estimation of the few, is generous mercy. It is probable that in the experience of nearly every American community there may be recalled instances where there has not only been an admitted miscarriage of justice, but an affront to the law and to society by the ill-advised paroling or pardoning of those convicted of serious offenses.

With this realization there has come a commendable awakening on the part of the public to an understanding that, to prevent a recurrence or repetition of these abuses, there must be devised and made operative some plan which will safeguard and protect a common or community right, while assuring at the same time a reasonable and wise administration of those laws which make possible the extension of tempered mercy. Quite naturally those boards and commissions to which has been delegated the

authority to grant paroles and pardons, created under authority of the laws of many of the states, are the first to come under adverse criticism. The impression persists that such boards, created and perpetuated by those who are the soldiers of fortune in state politics, offer no satisfying assurance that their acts are unprejudiced, or that their deliberations and conclusions are prompted by unselfish or even unquestionable motives. In some of the states, strangely enough, the decisions of these boards are not even reviewable by the Governor or by any other official who must answer directly to the people for his acts.

But those who seem inclined to condemn the prevailing system most unreservedly insist that it is unwise, if not actually unsafe, to invest the pardoning power in any official whose tenure is at the whim of the people and who, it may be, is always inclined to bid for public favor or for the support of powerful and influential factions or cliques. They make the not unreasonable demand that the power be delegated to a special commission the personnel of which shall be selected from judges of courts of record within the jurisdiction. The plausible claim is advanced that such persons, by training and experience, would be better qualified than laymen-politicians to weigh the testimony offered in behalf of those for whom remissions of penalties are asked. Much more than mere sentiment is to be considered. The welfare of the community as a whole, as well as the rights of those who have suffered by the misdeeds of the offenders, are factors which reasonably should enter into the conclusions reached.

In the preface to its twenty-first volume, the American Art Annual publishes a record of achievements in the home field of art for the year just past that is notable indeed. It tells of the many phases of a growing interest in the fine arts throughout the United States, from Boston to Los Angeles, from Chicago to Baton Rouge; and issues a list of endowments, appropriations, inaugurations, additions, projects, and gifts, that is little short of amazing to one unfamiliar with the facts.

That a rising interest in art should manifest itself in the New World, at this time when the world's wealth is centered there, is of course inevitable. A time of general freedom from excessive toll invariably precedes a growth in aesthetic appreciation. It is gratifying to know of the fine new American Wing which the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has recently opened and of its wonderful gifts and accessions; and it is equally delightful to think on the great gift to the City of Boston of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, of the new wings added to the University Museum of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Museum of Art, of the McKinlock Memorial Court added to the Chicago Art Institute, the Frick Art Reference Library in New York, and of the munificent gift of the Morgan Library and its \$8,500,000 maintenance fund to the same city.

But it is even more satisfying to learn of the important developments in those centers where art is a more recent experience, as for instance the dedication of the Houston Art Museum last spring, the gift of nearly \$1,000,000 to the Toledo Museum of Art which will permit of a double capacity, the building by the Friday Morning Club in Los Angeles of an art gallery and theater and the donation of the Pearson residence as an endowed art center, the recent provision in Baltimore for a \$1,000,000 art museum, the appropriation of an annual sum for the purchase of American art by the city of Norfolk, Va., and the handsome money gifts to the Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis, the Cleveland Museum, and the Hillyer Art Gallery at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

The report further emphasizes the many public buildings of note that have been erected in the year 1924, the many sculptural additions to public art in all sections of the country, the increasing vogue of the traveling art shows, the spreading custom of free concerts at the big museums, the \$1,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to France for the reconstruction of Rheims Cathedral, and the restoration of Versailles and Fontainebleau, the nearly sufficient funds for the new Harvard College art museum, and the host of other lesser items which have gone on record as part of this banner year. America is obviously beginning to visualize an art for itself. With museums, galleries, and artistic fraternities of one sort and another webbing the country with their enduring contacts, a rooseate future is assured to the fine arts in America.

It is in this fashion the work of newspaper correspondents should be understood, and above all the test should be, not the power of the swift notations, but the ability to stand back from the whirling stream and take heed of its larger motion and general direction. Probably not enough attention is paid to the art of synthesizing the various and sometimes contradictory pieces of information which swim up like straws on the current.

Any wider view of Europe and its multitudinous happenings would, we are convinced,

induce a sense of thankfulness and a belief that whatever may be the ups and downs of diplomatic action, the world is truly marching to better conceptions and happier relations.

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An Able Seaman Down to Ecuador

The waters of the Pacific along the coast of Ecuador seem a profounder blue than those of any other ocean; deeper, too, and calmer. The division of land and ocean disappears in a convergence of the static level of the earth and the boundless immensity of the overwhelming Cordillera of the Andes. To the Able Seaman it was like steaming along the wall of the world which rose straight out of the edge of the final ocean.

There is a similar synthesis in color, for vague mists shroud the lowland plateaux, making the juncture of sea and mountain a collage of shade. Above them the dazzling summits in the perpetual snowline pierce the gloom like immense architecture supporting the blue vault of the tropical heaven. This was the continent that the Able Seaman dreamed he should see one day; here above his slowly moving vessel, and its image in the blinding haze of the Pacific, was the peak in Darien!

The pilot took the ship past the Island of Amotajada, into the swift current of the Guayas. On the western shore the village of Cuyabeno, with its red tiled roofs and towers, and the tall, slender palm trees, stood like a green oasis in the desert. The pilot turned the ship into the narrow channel of the river, and the tall, slender palm trees, stood like a green oasis in the desert.

But on the east, the city of Guayaquil extends beside the river for almost five miles, traversed by sectional streets to the river in which from the long water front may be seen barges, lighters and rafts away in the current, laden with tropical commerce, with cacao, lemons, bananas and mangoes. As soon as the ship was at anchor Indians came to unload and load the vessel, and mestizos women to sell woven shawls and vestments.

Farther to the east the Able Seaman discerned the heights of Cotopaxi and Chimborazo, the columns of the ancient king of Quito, glittering with ice. The surrying Indians left, and one no longer heard the bantering cries of the women who sold the strange stuffs.

The first shore boat set off from the vessel with the native crew pulling strenuously in rhythm against the strong tide which sweeps along the Guayas. A long line of pelicans came up from the sea, their linear perfection broken at times only by the wide crests of the water. The birds were seeking their nests from the nightfall over the ocean; their direction went between the shore boat and the vessel, but they neither needed nor seemed to notice the passage of the American sailors, some instinct teaching them to expect the invader by this time. Thus they sped without any apparent motion over the dark green swamps and vanishing with faint-tipped wings in the indistinguishable environment of the estuary.

Blue and white lights came out along the water front; around the gateway arc-light dragonflies, some with transparent wings and others as large as small birds, sea-nightsingales and river bats, began a mysterious night game.

The Able Seaman was waiting to be relieved as night watchman. He heard unfamiliar sounds from across the palms and dense vegetation, the weird pitch of the tropical owl, and the pitchet cry of wild duck. Finally, like a universal crystallization, the heaven's impenetrable distance burst into glinting stars, and when he was at last relieved and went below, Cotopaxi and Chimborazo were all he could remember from the silent violence of the world of Ecuador, lit with fire and guarded by mountains.

When the Able Seaman reached the town on the next day he was surprised to see the spacious streets and the beauty of the Spanish residences. There were little pink balconies everywhere, each house had at least one; sometimes the doorways, which were often large enough to admit a mounted horseman, had grill gates, and through these gates one often saw flower-filled patios beyond; and in many, little fountains sparkled in the sunlight, shadowed by huge ferns and swept by the jeweled wings of humming birds.

The Able Seaman was thankful when a young gentleman of the country, who was about his own age but much more polished and courteous, and who told him his name was Gian, offered to help his awkward embarrassment in a cafe and order the things the Able Seaman desired. Afterward they sat at the table and Gian started a conversation about his work.

"Have you seen Quito? Have you been any distance up Cotopaxi? No? Well, if you really wish to go to Quito we will take the ferry across the river to Duran, and from there the train. Won't you let me show you about? I have a friend quartered in the military school, and he has been expecting me for several days."

The Able Seaman was happy for the opportunity. They crossed at the widest distance of the river on the

ferry against a current moving at eight knots. Duran seemed like a market with its cluttering tangle of banana and sugar plantations, and the dusky Indian children who played and darted rapidly between the travelers up to the capital. Gradually they came beneath the towering immensity of Cotopaxi. The train wound miraculously up the zigzag path of the "Devil's Nose" over ravines filled with scarlet manzana flowers and fuchsias, where birds with scarlet and gold-spangled plumes feathers, rustling like sequins and black velvet, flew across the narrow space to alight with swaying wings upon the trees.

Like a specter the train ran through a corridor of rock to a plateau that descended into a plain capped in the verdant bosom of the mountain. Here the white city of Quito, with red tiled roofs and towers, and hedges, thrown into relief by dark green palms, filled the hollow of the Cordilleras like an inverted mosaic dome gleaming with golden light.

Ladies, beautifully gowned, and with gloved hands holding tinted parasols, passed in victories, and smart lieutenants clicked the heels of their patent boots and saluted. From the garden in the Plaza outside the archbishop's palace a military band played an irresistible waltz; the conductor was the deus ex machina of the whirl of life and color, and his black baton governed the stately promenade of soldiers, monks, ladies and full vested nuns, and the vivid mestizos in their rustling dresses.

Many shops sold perfume, some had cut-glass bottles from Austria. People sauntered past their windows to gather at the tables of the restaurant shaded with striped awning. As the waltz continued its nostalgic melody, the gestures, laughter, colored glass and gown seemed part of a Strauss scene, all more attracive to real.

At late afternoon the Able Seaman went with Gian and his friend through the military school, where they saw antique daggers, swords and firearms, and the weapon of the great Sucre, who broke the Spanish regimen. The three went into the quadrangle, and the cadet pointed out the snow-clad slopes above the city named Pichincha, where Antonio Jose de Sucre defeated the royalist troops.

"Gaze higher!" said Gian, "for above these peaks where you observe the mountain vicuna, thunders the mighty Amazon on its voyage of 3000 miles to the Atlantic. We are standing on the spot on which the Conquistadores, Pizarro and Orellana, stood when they commenced the last step of their journey to the Napo River, the Amazon's tributary, where they built the fabulous bridge that carried half of their company down the Amazon back to Spain."

When the evening breeze crept down from Cotopaxi, Gian and the Able Seaman said good-by to the cadets. They left before night on the train for Duran.

Once the Able Seaman had heard the sound of the muezzin of Santa Sophia fall upon the opal Bosphorus like a length of metal chain whose heads one after one fall upon a brazen drum. But this did not surpass the music of the San Francisco convent echoing in the darkened city and chasms of Cotopaxi. He had never seen a city like Quito, which now rapidly faded from sight with its houses, barracks and churches as the train pulled swiftly down the slopes of the plateau.

Early on Monday morning the vessel left the harbor.

Before sailing, the Able Seaman thanked Gian for his unfailing courtesy, and thanked him for showing him Quito. In return Gian stood upon the fruit wharf and waved farewell. As the vessel moved away, an armful of oysters were cast on their decks with the current to the oyster beds across the river. They were borne swiftly across, and in the morning mist their broad colored sails seemed like jets of flame propelled by the wind toward the dark flora on the opposite shore.

Over the ship gulls screamed